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TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The situation in Western Missouri as reported in our last issue, was that Price, having moved about with his army in a zig-zag, hit-skip manner, now here, now there, was brought to a stand-up fight on the border of Missouri on Saturday, and after some sharp fighting was finished up in a battle on Sunday, and so thoroughly that he took to flight with his whole army. The combined Union forces under Curtis, Rosecrans, A. J. Smith, Pleasanton, Jennison and others, were pressing on his rear and drawing the blood at every stroke. Our soldiers fought nobly, and our last night's dispatch carries forward—though only briefly and without detail—the good news previously reported. Our boys out that way are rough riders and vigorous fighters. They will spare neither horse flesh nor the sabre's edge, and Price will be rudely handled every step of the way. There is in our view, however, very little prospect that he will be bagged. The bagging business has never been thrivingly successful out that way. Price has a large and admirably mounted cavalry force, or there is no virtue in horse-stealing, while we have reason to believe that our own mounted force is not what the present juncture requires for effectiveness. It is, however, certain that the tide is turned, and the rebel cause in Missouri is literally at its last ebb. Before it can again seek to return, the loyal breakwater will have been completed in the re-election of Abraham Lincoln, and the only thing left the rebels will be their last ditch.

We publish elsewhere Gen. Butler's congratulatory order to the Army of the James, in which he reviews their operations from the commencement of the spring campaign to the present time. It is a pretty conclusive proof that the old hero isn't dead, as recently rumored.

Thursday evening of this week is to be memorable in this campaign. On that evening Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, Hon. Lyman Tremaine, of New York, and Hon. Carl Schurz will address Union loving citizens, and all lovers of sound Union doctrine. These three several addresses will be delivered at places elsewhere announced, and will call out in the three meetings the largest aggregate of Republican listeners this campaign has yet called out. Gen. Schurz will address his German fellow-citizens in their native tongue, at German Hall, on North Wells street. The other two distinguished gentlemen will respectively fill the hall in which they are announced to speak. Let every one who loves the Union and its cause be present. The Committees are making preparation for the accommodation of loyal ladies who may wish to attend.

Sheridan's late battle was a severe one and its results were glorious. A recapitulation elsewhere given in our dispatches says our losses in the battle of the 19th instant will reach 5,000 in killed, wounded and missing. We also lost, early in the morning, 24 guns. We have captured, including the wounded, who are in our hands, about 7,000 men and 50 guns. The total loss of the enemy cannot, therefore, be much short of TEN THOUSAND MEN. General Custar alone has receipts for forty-five guns and five battle-flags, besides a large number of ambulances, horses, harness, mules, etc. This makes FIFTY-ONE pieces of artillery that his division has captured during the last two weeks. Sheridan's splendid achievements have sent a wave of enthusiasm through the whole army line, and our troopers buckle their belts tighter and grasp their sabres more firmly in Georgia and on the Missouri border, for the example Phil. Sheridan's men have set them, and Daddy Price suffers worse because of the disasters of Early and Longstreet.

Our Detroit dispatch gives a glimpse of rebel plots fulminated on Canada soil against our border cities and towns. Forewarned is forearmed. It will be quite as well if all vigilance is exercised at exposed points. The Provinces are full of hungry and needy fellows, ready for any deed of rapine or outrage, especially if under the claim of acting in the Confederate service they can perform deeds that the world has usually set down as banditism. It is a happy day for a thief when he can find it legal to steal. But the St. Albans affair has not largely advanced the quotations for stock in such schemes. A few more such lessons will be enough. Only be ready to give them "on call."

It is delightful to notice how the party of McPendleton love our boys in blue. Their latest attempt is to throw out the soldiers' vote in Maryland, as stated in our dispatches elsewhere. We don't hear anything said now about Democrats being the only ones who go the war.

A grain of dust on your palm passes unnoticed. In your eye it may create intense pain. That miniature officer, Dan. Cameron made himself of about as much figure in the line of his military duty as a gopher in a ten acre lot. Nobody ever heard of him, and if found with a fine tooth comb nothing was ever developed to his advantage. Sick of the necessary obscurity which nature entailed upon him, Dan. has come out a blatant Copperhead, and from fighting rebels in the South has come home, we shall tell how presently, to the much safer business of fighting loyalty in the North. He has attacked John A. Logan with all the eagerness and power of a hungry grayback in a soldier's blanket. Gen. Logan will survive, and Cameron will live to be ashamed of himself.

☞ Had Mr. Lincoln been less generous in his offers, and the Confederate Government more liberal, the Confederacy to-day would have had a tolerably good officer in the person of Gen. Logan. Mr. Lincoln was generous enough to bid high, and thus secured the services of a tolerably efficient officer. It was the misfortune of Davis to be poorer than Lincoln, and hence he lost the aid of Logan.—*Secesh Times.*

This is a poor dodge to save McClellan, for whose services Mr. Lincoln outbid Jeff. Davis. The rebel papers at the time when the "grave digger of the Chickahominy" was rooting in the marshes in front of Richmond, related how he had applied for a command in the rebel army at the time of the breaking out of the war; but the commission Davis offered him was not equally to the value he placed on himself. At this critical juncture Mr. Lincoln on the recommendation and at the urgent request of Gov. Dennison, of Ohio, offered him a general's shoulder straps and the army of West Virginia. He preferred the offer to that made to him by Jeff. Davis and accepted it.

Mr. Lincoln, in his ignorance of the man, "bid high," and thus secured the nominal services of a poor stick at best, whose heart was always on the other side of the line, with the revolted slaveholders. It was the "fortune" of Jeff. Davis to be better acquainted with the actual calibre and *bona fide* value of the "grave digger" than Lincoln, and hence he "lost the aid" of the "great unready."

As to Gen. Logan, he was not put into the field by Mr. Lincoln, or through his influence but by his own patriotic promptings of duty. Gen. Logan raised a regiment of 1,000 men, among his old Democratic neighbors and associates in Egypt. He went into the service as a private soldier, to fight for the flag of his country. His regiment elected him its Colonel; Gov. Yates issued him a commission. President Lincoln had nothing to do with it. He was not consulted, nor his assistance required. Logan fought bravely, desperately, at the head of his "Egyptians." He was promoted to a Brigadiership for gallant services and fitness for higher command, on the recommendation of his superior officers. His next promotion to a Major General's double star, was obtained in the same legitimate and soldierly way. Bravery, talents and merit were his passports to promotion. The false and malicious accusations brought against a heroic and patriotic officer, by the rebel print and its lickspittles fall harmless, to the ground.

RETALIATION—TRY IT AGAIN.

General Butler, by prompt retaliation, has compelled Lee and Davis to treat our colored troops when captured by the rebels as prisoners of war, and not as slaves. The cost of this substantial gain to the cause of humanity and of our country, was a few days' labor of the N. F. V's in the Dutch Gap canal. Now let the principle of retaliation be carried one step further. Let our War Department place on short rations, say half or third, with mouldy beef and skippy hard tack, without shelter, tents or blankets as many thousands of the rebel prisoners in our hands at Johnson's Island, Camp Douglas, and elsewhere, as shall equal the number of Union prisoners similarly confined at Andersonville and other rebel starvation pens. We presume that notwithstanding the professed sympathy of the Copperheads for our prisoners in rebel hands, this policy would be met with a cry of assumed horror. We venture, however, the prediction that within ten days after notice of the fact had been communicated by our authorities to the rebels, Mr. Stanton would be furnished with satisfactory evidences that our prisoners in rebel hands were provided with wholesome food, decent clothing, and comfortable shelter. We have in mind a certain official who, if Secretary of War, would soon, we believe, adopt the measure we have recommended. Nor are we without hope that Secretary Stanton will. But let it be done immediately, as a measure dictated by humanity and the rules of war, and indicated by our experience with the rebels as the only one calculated to secure the result.

☞ MR. ARNOLD AT CINCINNATI.—Hon. I. N. Arnold speaks for the Union cause to-morrow evening at Cincinnati.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Operations of Forrest and Chalmers—Defences of the City—The Militia Called Out—Consolidation of the District of West Tennessee with the District of Vicksburg—General Dana in Command of the New District—The Disaster to Col. Hoge—Miscellaneous Items.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Oct. 19, 1864.

On Saturday night, or early Sunday morning, the military authorities here received positive information that Forrest was at Corinth a week ago, and was also massing considerable bodies of troops at Grenada and Jackson, Miss. The accounts of these forces were doubtless exaggerated, as he was reported to have 20,000 men.

On Sunday last demonstrations were made toward our lines. Whether they really intended to attack the city or not I cannot, of course, say. There is great diversity of opinion on the question, many thinking the demonstration merely a feint to cover the transit southward of plunder captured at Eastport, or to strike northward into Kentucky. Taylor, Chalmers and Wirt Adams were reported to be acting in concert with Forrest. On Sunday night the enemy were known to be in four strong divisions, on four roads leading into Memphis, and on that night signal rockets, red and white, were sent up. Our forces made all possible preparations to give the rebels a warm reception by digging rifle-pits and throwing up barricades at the various crossings of Gayoso bayou, taking up the bridges, and urging forward the work upon the four new forts in process of erection, lying beyond the bayou. One of these forts is now completed, and the others very nearly so. The one just completed is south of the city, and is intended to prevent the rebels from forcing their way in through Memphis and thus cutting off the troops in the city from Fort Pickering, take both in detail and at an advantage.

The regiments of enrolled militia were also engaged on the fortifications. All through the city the streets were barricaded with cotton bales, and all preparations for a vigorous defence were made. (On seeing their cotton thus unceremoniously made use of, many persons offered to sell it for thirty-five cents a pound.) On Sunday night the military stores, cars, and other material at White's Station were brought here, and an immediate attack was anticipated, but signal lights, blue and white, were sent up as if to warn the rebels. They were probably thus warned by persons in the city, and the military are making every effort to discover the spies who gave information in this manner. On this night, also, a number of black regiments were taken into Fort Pickering, and outlying regiments were drawn nearer to the city.

On Monday the preparations were in continued progress. The militia patroled the streets, arresting and pressing into the service all who were capable of rendering assistance; and it speaks well for the increasing loyalty of Memphis that many citizens who are exempt from military duty voluntarily offered their services to do what they could for the defense of the city. On Monday night the rebels had made no further advances; their advance was at that time within twenty miles of the city.

So imminent was the danger considered, on Sunday and Monday night, by Gen. M. L. Smith, that all the cars at the depot east of the bayou were run into Fort Pickering, with all the stores in their vicinity.

This morning Chalmers is known to have left Coldwater. One account states that Monday or Tuesday he crossed the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near Moscow. He left about one hundred of Henderson's men at Coldwater on picket duty. Gen. Dick Taylor is said to be in strong force on the Pigeon Roost Road, which runs Southeast of the city.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the militia who had been constantly employed since Sunday morning, and were very much fatigued, were allowed to return home for a few hours rest. Their respite was not of very long duration. At 3 o'clock this morning the cannon was fired and the bells were rung as the signal for them to assemble. They responded promptly to the call and all stores are closed, and business suspended, as it has been since Monday morning. The militia seem very willing to do all that is required of them. At the New Memphis theater last evening, some one called out that the cannon had fired, and it was quite ludicrous to see the haste with which they left the house, tumbling one over the other; after all, it turned out to be a false alarm, and they had the satisfaction to see the play out.

Generals M. L. Smith, Grierson, and Buckland have been in consultation, and have advices that the enemy still threaten Memphis. But whether the attack was or is intended for us is still uncertain. Simultaneous with this have been demonstrations against Columbus, Paducah and Maysville. The probability is, however, that the latter are only feints to cover the attack on our city, and if they do not attack us, it will be because they are advised that ample preparations have been made to repulse any force they could bring against us. It would be impossible for them to take the city, and of this their officers are doubtless well informed through their spies and their many sympathizing friends here.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Generals Smith, Grierson, Buckland, and Veatch, who have held frequent consultations and acted with entire unanimity throughout. General Veatch was at Fort Pickering, in charge of matters there. It is reported that he is to supersede General Buckland, but that is probably a mistake, the wish being father to the thought, perhaps. The rumor is based on the supposition that General Buckland is soon to enter on his Congressional duties. But he does not take his position in Congress until a year from this time, and he will most likely remain with us for some time to come.

There are, however, some changes to take place here that will interest you. Lieut. Col. T. H. Harris, Ass't Adj. Gen., is relieved from duty as Acting Mayor of the city of Memphis, and will report to Maj. Gen. Dana, at Vicksburg. Capt. Channing Richards, 22d Ohio volunteers, is relieved from duty at headquarters, Memphis, and appointed Acting Mayor of the city, in place of Lieut. Col. Harris. The districts of West Tennessee and Vicksburg have also been combined, and are to be commanded by Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana. Gen. Washburn thus appears to have been relieved of his command, which is added to that of Gen. Dana. It is supposed that Gen. M. L. Smith will remain here, acting for Gen. Dana.

There is a great deal of indignation felt at the blundering of Col. Hoge. He reports the loss of seventy-one killed, wounded, and missing. Other accounts say several hundred. About six hundred went ashore, perfectly unconscious of danger, taking very little ammunition with them, and lounging and lying about at their ease, when suddenly the rebels opened on them with chain shot, &c., from two masked batteries. The slaughter must have been immense. It is reported that only two guns were lost. One was ashore, the other one on the staging just being taken out. Much regret is felt for the loss of Capt Hoyt, of the 113th Illinois, whom it is feared was killed at Eastport. It is, however, not certain.

There are a great many rumors flying about, some of them perfectly ridiculous. For instance, President Lincoln is said to be at Cairo, on his way to this city. I do not know whether he is expected to take command when he reaches here or not.

There is said to have been a battle in the east. Some say Richmond is taken, others say Grant has been whipped. I have heard that Gen. Washburn is in the rear of Forrest with 25,000 men, trying to get that wily fox into a trap; of these things you know quite as much as I do.

Since the lines have been closed, the country people are not allowed to come in, and people going to market return with very long faces, as if they feared impending starvation.

I forgot to mention that there is a very large fleet of gunboats here, and the present Acting Admiral, Pennock, is here in command. He came down on Saturday evening.

There is also a report that Marmaduke has crossed from Missouri into Tennessee, and is now north of Memphis, intending to join in the anticipated attack.

Everything seems quiet enough out, except a few "milish," who were fined this morning for not attending promptly to the call, but I scarcely think their irate looks and muttered curses will ruin the country, though if looks could ruin it, it would, no doubt, be "gone up." B.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Our Kansas City Dispatches—Price on the full Retreat.

His Army 25 Miles South of Kansas City—Our Forces in Close Pursuit.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

HOOD'S ARMY FALLING BACK SOUTHWARD.

THE SITUATION—IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING ITEMS.

Sheridan's Great Victory—Its Results Still Being Reported.

FROM WASHINGTON—MATTERS MILITARY AND GENERAL.

From Detroit—The Canadian Rebels and Their Schemes.

EXPOSE OF THE RECENT LAKE ERIE RAID.

LATER FROM EUROPE—ARRIVAL OF THE BELGIAN.

Our New York Dispatches—Highly Important News Summary.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 24.

General Ricketts is lying at his residence here, suffering severely from his wound, which passes through the right lung.

Solicitor Whiting has left the War Department, to take the stump for a week or two through New York and Pennsylvania.

The exchange of complete lists of prisoners' names, is going on between ours and the rebel authorities.

News from the army down to yesterday noon, is unimportant.

The line of the Orange and Alexandria railroad is reported clear at last of all harbors for guerillas. Every tree, bush, fence and house has been removed.

It is understood that Gen. Hunter is to assume command of Birney's late corps, in Butler's army.

Richmond papers of Saturday contain accounts of a fight in the Shenandoah Valley of the 19th, and which they claim they succeeded in driving our army back two miles, capturing all of our trains, camps and artillery. They then drove the Yankees on the side of a hill. In attempting to carry the position they failed. After several ineffective attempts their own army gave way in confusion, and they were compelled to retreat. In passing through Strasburg the streets became blockaded with their scattered forces, and they lost not only all the artillery they had captured, but many pieces of their own, together with the caissons and nearly all their wagons &c. They acknowledge that their rout was disastrous in the extreme.

Early commanded their troops. No late advices had been received in Richmond from Hood down to Friday night last.

The draft began again here to-day; doubtless the number called for had been drafted already, but numbers of deserters have not been caught, and others have been exempted for disability till quite a deficiency still exists.

Several of the New York McClellan soldiers here wanted to vote for McClellan and leave off Pendleton, substituting Johnston for him. When they learned that the scratching of a ticket in this way did no good they voted for Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 24.—Upwards of thirty rebel prisoners at Point Lookout have taken the oath of allegiance.

Officers of the veteran reserve corps have been put on the same footing with regular army officers.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 24.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says Gen. Dix's course in ordering the pursuit of the St. Albans bandits across the Canada border will be sustained.

It is now alleged that Stanton will be offered the Chief Justiceship, and that Messrs. Cameron, Banks and Butler are mentioned for the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 24.—An arrival from the Army of the Potomac reports that heavy firing was heard nearly all Saturday night towards James River, apparently from our gun boats. The enemy shelled a working party at Dutch Canal most of the day, but with little effect.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 24.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: General Augur's plan to prevent guerilla attacks on railroad trains works excellent. Since prominent secessionists have been compelled to ride on the cars no guerillas have appeared on the line.

The mail boat from City Point to-day brings nothing new.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 24.—Refugees from the Shenandoah Valley report that notwithstanding the devastation made by Sheridan there is still an immense quantity of grain outside of the track taken by our army.

Gen. Picketts physicians say that if he gets through the next two weeks without renewed hemorrhage of his wound he will be all right.

Richmond papers of the 22d acknowledge a defeat in the Shenandoah Valley and say they lost 23 guns beside those they captured at first and about 10,000 killed and wounded with a few prisoners.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Illinois State Military News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Monday, Oct. 24.

Colonel Oakes reports that the draft was proceeding quietly and successfully in the neighborhoods where opposition and violence were threatened, and where resistance had been made even to the enrolling officers. On the appearance of a company of bluecoats the Copperheads subsided, and the latch-string was found hanging out in every case. There are one or two places, such as Adams County, &c., in which a supplementary draft is expected, where trouble may possibly take place, but it is hardly anticipated. It is hoped that a supplementary draft will be found necessary in only very few instances.

One hundred and thirty-five men, of whom twenty-five were drafted, reported to Major Heffernan to-day. Two hundred and eighteen men reported on Saturday, of whom eighty-seven were drafted.

The Provost Marshal General decides that when the substitute is mustered in after the departure of the drafted man from the rendezvous camp, the substitute is to be sent forward to the regiment, and the drafted man can be released by applying to the Provost Marshal General.

There has been a very serious meeting of the Copperheads of Illinois here to-day and yesterday, to see if something can't be done to prevent a Waterloo defeat which is inevitable. In the midst of their consultation General Singleton sent in and demanded back that $500 which he had paid to get up the Peace mass meeting in this city.

Gen. Singleton says the meeting was turned into a McClellan caucus, and this only to secure the election of Lincoln.

Mayor Vredenburg, who got the money refuses to pay it over, as well he might, for the Sangamon County candidates have been treating on it ever since it left the General's pockets. Dick Merrick, who was present, wanted to know when Lincoln is elected what is to be the next Copperhead move. He was referred to Gen. Singleton, who was not in the caucus. Dick thought that looked a little like going out of the party for information, at least at present.

Gen. Cook has received orders from the War Department authorizing him to extend the furloughs of all Illinois soldiers now in the State to the 10th of November.

The 7th Regiment of Illinois Cavalry were paid off on Friday by Maj. S. M. Reynolds, of this city.

Col. McConnell, Provost Marshal of Camp Butler was seriously wounded in the knee on Saturday last, by the accidental discharge of a small pistol in his own hands. The Surgeon was unable to find the ball, and it is feared that it has passed under the knee-cap. The Colonel left for his home at Elgin last evening.]

FROM DETROIT.

The Canada Plotters—Their Recent Lake Erie Scheme.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Monday, Oct. 24.

The details of the late rebel plot in Canada to make a raid on our lake commerce, have just come to light, and were to-day published in the *Advertiser and Tribune.*

A Major St. Lawrence and a Col. Steele, aided by Capt. Clay Wilson, and a man named Morgan, were the ring-leaders in the affair. They were regularly commissioned by the Confederate government, who furnished the money. Jacob Thompson and Geo. N. Sanders were sent out to superintend operations. The programme was to make a raid on Detroit in the night, burn the depots and warehouses on the docks, seize the principal steamers and destroy the remainder. Simultaneous demonstrations were to be made on Buffalo, and Rochester, and amid the confusion and excitement of these raids, the steamer Michigan was to be captured, and the prisoners on Johnson's Island released. It was expected, with the released prisoners, to capture and man enough vessels to sweep our commerce from the lakes.

The plot was concocted at the Hiron's House, Windsor, where several consultations were held by Thompson, Sanders and others.

The activity and energy of our military authorities here, frustrated the plans of the raiders, and the capture of the Philo Parsons and the Island Queen was the only result.

It is rumored that another Canadian rebel plot, of a similar character, is on the *tapis*, the details of which have not yet transpired.

Since the St. Albans raid, apprehensions are felt that Detroit may yet suffer from the hands of these treacherous vandals.

FROM KANSAS CITY.

Daddy Price in Full Retreat Pursued by Our Forces.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

KANSAS CITY, Monday, Oct. 24.—A courier just from the front reports Price in full retreat, closely pursued by our forces.

When the courier left, the enemy were 25 miles south of here.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, October 24.—Several prominent citizens of Glasgow, including Ben. W. Lewis, Major Jos. W. Lewis, Dr. Vaughan, Colonel Clark and others, arrived at Laurine Bridge, on the Pacific Railroad, last night. Since Price's forces left Glasgow, Quantrell and Anderson have been there, committing all kinds of outrages. The following is an account of the robbing of Ben. W. Lewis, father of the firm of Lewis & Brother, extensive tobacconist—a staunch Union man of great wealth and influence. This is from his own lips:

About 1 o'clock Friday night Bill Anderson, who occupied Glasgow with a company of his men, accompanied by a Captain from Callaway county, went to Lewis' house and demanded his presence. Upon being told he was not at home, Anderson said unless he was immediately forthcoming, he would burn the house, but if he made his appearance his life should be spared. Upon this assurance, Mrs. Lewis sent for her husband. Mrs. John B. Clark, mother of the rebel General Clark, and D. C. Yorth, brother-in-law of Sterling Price, were stopping at Lewis' house, neither of whom, nor Mrs. Lewis, were allowed to say a word. When Mr. Lewis appeared, Anderson said, "I have heard of you, and old Price has heard of you, down in Arkansas and Texas. You have damaged our cause more than any ten men in the State." Anderson then demanded Lewis' money or life, declaring he had vast sums, that Lewis gave him about a thousand dollars, saying it was all he had. But this did not satisfy him, and he commenced a series of outrages upon Mr. Lewis, which are almost unparalleled in the annals of even savage warfare. He first knocked Lewis down by a blow on the head with his pistol, which was repeated several times, both Anderson and his aid mingling their blows with blasphemous and obscene curses. Anderson then stood Lewis on his head, doubled him up, and jumped upon him, and Anderson and this Captain put the muzzles of both their pistols in his mouth, and at once crammed them down his throat, choking him terribly, asking him how he liked that. This was repeated several times. Anderson also made Lewis stand against the wall and shot at his legs across the room, hitting them. He then placed his pistol to Lewis' knee, and fired down at his feet, the powder burning his legs. This was done twice. He also choked Lewis several times. Then taking his knife out, seized Lewis by the neck and felt for his jugular vein, pricking it with the knife, and giving an Indian yell, said: "This old fellow thinks more of his money than his life, and I'll cut his throat." After this Lewis was taken from his house guarded by Anderson, who went to hunt up what money he could in town. He found two ladies, who went to work to raise money for him. While the money was being raised, Anderson laid Lewis on the counter of a store, and with his knife ripped his shirt collar open and slit his vest and pants in pieces. This was about two o'clock in the morning, and Lewis having suffered for four hours, was seized with a chill as he lay on the counter. Anderson told his Orderly to pile some chairs on the legs of the old coon to keep him still, which was done. Finally, Mrs. Thompson, cousin of Lewis, who had raised all the money left in the town, it having been previously stripped by Price's army, asked the Callaway county officer with Anderson how much money it would take to release Lewis. He replied four thousand dollars. This sum she produced, five thousand being in paper, and one thousand in gold. This being done, Anderson turned Lewis over to Mrs. Thompson, remarking as he did so he would rather have Lewis' life than his money. Throughout the whole proceeding Anderson frequently imitated the Indian war whoop, mentioning the name of the tribe he imitated. Lewis' body is covered all over from head to foot with bruises from the blows and shots he received. Anderson would punch him every few minutes with his pistol, besides often striking him blows heavy enough to knock him down. His throat is swelled, and the inside of his mouth is raw. To add to the horror of these outrages, Anderson and the Calloway County Captain took a negro girl, 12 or 13 years old, into another room and both of them ravished her by turns—one torturing Lewis while the other was committing the outrage on the negro girl. This was done while the rebel General J. B. Clark's mother and Sterling Price's brother-in-law, besides Mr. Lewis' wife, were in the same house, and not permitted to stir out of it.

Great excitement prevails in Northeast Missouri, caused by the presence of bands of rebels, and the expected arrival of larger forces. Last Wednesday evening a band of rebels crossed the North Missouri railroad, and encamped near Spencerburg, on the line between Pike and Rolla counties. Major's command, about 300 strong, is in the same neighborhood, and another party of about 200. Dorsey, with about 150 men, entered Paynesville, in the southern part of Pike county, Friday night, helped himself to a lot of clothing, &c. There are at least 1,000 rebels in Pike and Rolla counties, and there being only local militia to oppose them, they appear to have their own way.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was all right on Saturday, trains having come through to Hannibal on that day.

Nothing has been received from Western Missouri later than what was telegraphed last night.

Dispatches from Lamoine bridge say, Gen. Fisk is rapidly reconstructing the burned bridge here, and will soon have the road carrying supplies to Rosecrans.

Bill Anderson is said to be preparing to cross the river at or near Boonville with the evident intention of joining Price.

Bushwhackers infest the entire country between the Missouri river and the Pacific Railroad. Gen. Curtis killed Todd the notorious guerilla, with his own hand, in a skirmish. Todd burned the Lamoine bridge and was second only to Anderson in brutality.

Speaker Marvin, of the Legislature, is at Lamoine, a refugee from his home.

Men working on the extension of the Pacific Railroad, beyond Warrensburg, have arrived at Lamoine, having been driven off by bushwhackers, who swear that the road shall not be built.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The Contested Election—The Home Rebels.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Monday, Oct. 24.

Col. Washburne is pushing vigorously the work of contesting the election of Dan. Voorhees to Congress in the Seventh District. The proof of fraud accumulates daily, and a mass of evidence will be presented in support of Washburne's claim to the seat that will carry certain conviction with it that Voorhees owes his certificate of election to the most unblushing frauds.

The friends of Col. Alexander B. Crane, of the 85th Regiment, who was the Union candidate for State Senator in the district composed of Vigo and Sullivan counties, have served a notice and made arrangements to contest the election of the notorious Bayless W. Hanna, on the ground that Hanna had not resided in the district one year previous to the election, as required by statute. Hanna removed in the early part of the summer.

Bounty-jumpers and agents who have been swarming in here from Eastern States are coming to great grief. The Provost Guard is picking them up at the rate of a dozen per day, and the authorities are determined to visit upon them the severest penalties of the law.

Dodd has been heard from by his friends, and is in Canada, aping the martyred exile *a la* Vallandigham. The finding in his case has not yet been promulgated.

FROM BLOOMINGTON.

Glorious Meeting—Speeches by Gov. Yates and Judge McLain—Fire Works.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Monday, Oct. 24.

The loyal citizens of this county turned out in their might to day, and early in the morning the streets of this city were thronged with a vast crowd of the substantial yeomen from a district full 40 miles round. At a very moderate estimate we may place their numbers at not less than 15,000, but if we were to follow the rules of enumeration adopted by the Copperhead reporters no less a crowd than 30,000 were present. It seemed that every store in the city of 9,000 inhabitants had ceased business for the time and that every woman, man and child had turned out to honor and pay homage to the great American Statesman who now wields our destinies and to the brave commander by whom he is so ably assisted. The procession which was formed, was not specially characterized by the display of flags, and banners and showy devices, but it was composed of those solid elements which indicate the thoroughly substantial and reliable nature of the people of this county. Solid in their natural prosperity, they are solid and practical in the manifestations of their opinions. A procession of not less than five miles in length, composed of such material, is a glorious augury of success for the cause of the Union.

Two stands were erected for speakers. On the first stand the Hon. J. W. Fell made a very fine address in support of the principles of the Union party, and then introduced Gov. Yates to the audience. The Governor was received by the multitude with deafening cheers, and made one of his best speeches. It is not necessary for us to enter into details in respect to it, as your readers are already fully advised as to the sentiments which our worthy Governor entertains and so nobly and eloquently advocates.

He was followed by Judge McLain in a speech filled with quaint humor and lamentations over the fate of his Democratic friends, who had abandoned all their principles, and were now adhering to nothing but the name.

Among the other speakers of the day were Revs. G. W. Dodge, C. G. Bradshaw, and Reuben and Andrew Reeves, as well as Capt. Keener, late of the 20th regiment Illinois Volunteers.

But the grand and crowning victory of all was in the evening. A torchlight procession of some 2,000 genuine torches was formed, consisting of about one-fourth horsemen and three-fourths on foot. After taking a tour around the town they formed in quadruple lines around the Court House Square, and then, amid the ringing of bells, the strains of music from many a band the booming of cannon, and the applauding shouts of the multitude, there was such a display of fireworks as we have rarely witnessed. It casts into the shade all previous displays during the campaign, and perhaps was rarely exceeded in any city of the continent. The whole affair proved a joyous one, tending to render our confidence still more confident and serving to show what the Union cause develops in the hearts of the people.

FROM MADISON.

Wisconsin Military Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, WIS., Monday, Oct. 24.

Gov. Lewis has appointed Thursday, 24th of November, as a day of thanksgiving for Wisconsin.

Lieut. Col. L. Sitgreaves has been relieved from duty here as mustering and disbursing officer, and ordered to report to the Chief of Engineers at Washington. The new Veterans' First Battery, who arrived here from Baton Rouge some days ago, were mustered out to-day. The delay was caused by having to send to Washington for the original muster rolls. Information was received at the Executive office to-day that a remnant of the 10th Regiment had reached Indianapolis on its way to Milwaukee to be mustered out. The new recruits and re-enlisted men have been assigned to the 21st. One hundred and twenty recruits were paid bounty, &c., here to day.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

Hood's Army Falling Back into Alabama—Strength of his Army—Sherman Still in Pursuit—The Cowardly Surrender at Dalton.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 24.—The *Herald's* Chattanooga correspondent says the theatre of war has been transferred to Whitfield, Walker and Dade counties, over the northern borders of Georgia, in which large forces of rebel infantry are operating, and use Rome as their base of supplies, which are brought on the Coosa river.

Rome was abandoned by our forces. Resaca was held against attack, the road was torn up again near Tilton, Dalton and Tilton were captured, Ringgold, Tunnell Hill and Cleveland evacuated, and a concentration of Union forces made at Chattanooga. If Hood's army was as strong as when he took it in hand, he could not take Chattanooga.

By the fight with the rear guard of Hood's main army, our troops have got between him and his detached forces.

Hood's great aim, evidently, is to get to Alabama, but he was shut out by a range of mountains. His army are obliged to subsist on roasted corn.

NASHVILLE, October 21, 1864.—Hood's army is now far down the Broomtown Valley, on the way to Jacksonville, Ala., the terminus of the Talladega and Montgomery Railroad, which, in future, is to be his base of supplies. Sherman's force passed through Dirttown yesterday, in pursuit; but how far he will go I cannot conjecture. He can obtain all the forage he wants for his horses and mules, and if he has sufficient wagons to carry provisions, he can move to Jacksonville without difficulty.

Hood has his whole force with him, consisting of the corps of G. D. Lee, (formerly Polk's) Cheatham's, (late Hardee's) and Stewart's. There are embodied in these organizations 171 regiments of infantry, averaging 150 muskets each, or 25,650 men in all. He has with his infantry 48 pieces of light artillery and about 800 artillery men. In addition there are about 5,000 cavalry covering his retreat, making an effective force of little over 30,000, and to collect these he has drained the Gulf States—there not being 12,000 men of all arms elsewhere, between the great Pedee and the Mississippi. These figures are correct, or as nearly so, as they could be made without a consultation of the regimental morning reports.

Before Dalton, which is manned by a garrison of some six hundred negro troops, there were two corps; while Lee's force was kept ten miles in the rear to watch Sherman.

Col Johnson, commanding at Dalton, made a surrender which was disgraceful in the extreme. He could not have held the post long, it is true; but a check of three or four hours would have been invaluable to Sherman. Beside, the rebel leaders refused to recognize the negroes as prisoners of war, but offered to parole the white officers, if the place were surrendered without a fight. Hood, however, told him that if compelled to take the place, he would show no quarter. Johnson surrendered, without firing a gun, to save himself.

Whatever may be the final result of Hood's flank movement, one is certain—he entirely failed in his purpose of breaking Sherman's communications to a degree that would compel the evacuation of Atlanta. Ten days from the 17th will see them all right, and trains running again from Nashville to Atlanta. The garrison at the latter place had fifty days' full supplies when Hood commenced his movement to the north.

The rebel leader, owing to the situation of the country, may get his army away without a fight; but he failed to accomplish what he set out to do, and the hopes of Jeff. Davis' people in the East, will have vanished. Jeff. Davis' prophesy will be unfulfilled, and the despondency which the assurances given by the rebel press had partially relieved, will return with fourfold force.

Harris, the rebel Governor of the State, who kept the executive government of Tennessee under a Sibley tent for a long time, has at length hidden the archives, and gone to the field as volunteer aid to Gen. Hood.

The rebel sympathizers here have lost all heart since the elections last week; they say the game is up, and Lincoln will be elected. The intelligence of the political victories for the Union party reached Hood's army on the 16th, and I have it from one who was a prisoner and escaped that the leaders were even more chagrined over the defeat of McClellan than over their own failure to compel the evacuation of Atlanta.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 21.—Sherman is pursuing Hood yet, and there are some indications of the rebels making a stand at Blue Pond. Our army is in good spirits, and all they ask is for Hood to stand and fight them.

When the rebels demanded the surrender of Resaca, it was refused by Colonel Weaver, of the 17th Iowa, who commands the post; they sent a line of skirmishers to attack our works, and they advanced under the rallying cry of "Hurrah for McClellan." But they failed, just as Little Mac will.

From Bermuda—The Roanoke Pirates.

HALIFAX, Monday, Oct. 24.—The steamer Jason, from Bermuda, Oct 17, has arrived. She reports that the pirate Brains and associates, who captured and burned the Roanoke, were on trial, and that the Court had refused to bail them.

Yellow fever was abating at Bermuda.

The steel clad blockade runner Col. Lamb, sailed on Monday.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Additional News by Steamer Belgian.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 24.—The following are additional advices by the steamer Belgian:

GREAT BRITAIN.

Commercial matters continue to be the principal topic of discussion. The depression in commercial circles shows no diminution, and business, especially in cotton, is almost at a dead lock, and prices continue to fall.

The additional failures which have taken place, include Lewis Stelts, a large cotton dealer in Liverpool, with liabilities amounting to £320,000; Hoge, Milner & Co., cotton brokers, Liverpool, with considerable liabilities, and Bendin & Co., merchants, London, whose liabilities are small.

The demand for discount at the Bank of England on the 12th inst., showed great subsidence, and there was consequently more steadiness in the funds.

The minimum rate of the bank was 9 per cent.

The half monthly statement of the Confederate loan exhibits a strange anomaly, the price in London being 55, in Manchester 50, while at Liverpool, owing to the extent of speculation, it has rebounded to 64.

The London *Times* has an editorial on the address. Three hundred thousand signatures were recently sent to Governor Seymour from England, entreating the North to make peace with the South. The *Times* says the address, signed by these three hundred thousand gentlemen, can effect just nothing, and thinks the only possible solution of the question is continued war. America has commenced the fiery ordeal of war which settled Europe in its present basis, and terrible as is the process, the *Times* cannot doubt that America will be the better for it at the end.

FRANCE.—The *Patrie* says Russia has given its adhesion to the French policy on the Roman question.

The Paris Bourse was dull and lower on the 11th, and Rentes closed at 65f. 15c.

La France says the insurrection in Algiers is spreading, and the natives there appear to be obeying a summons to a holy war.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

At the Peace Conference a compromise is said to have been effected on the financial question. Minor questions are also done away, and there only remains now the drawing up of the treaty of peace.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL, Oct. 13 p. m.—Capt. Semmes and eight officers of the Alabama, and 700 men, have left this city to be transferred, with guns, &c., to the steamer Ranger, which is now lying at Madeira.

COMMERCIAL.

The Manchester market was dull and declining tendency. Quotations of goods and yarns were nominal. Breadstuffs dull and quiet, prices barely maintained. Richardson, Spence & Co. and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull and downward; red winter 7s 4d@8s; white winter and southern 8s 3d@9s. Corn easier; mixed, 27s 6d@28s. Provisions generally quiet and steady. Gordon, Prince & Co. report beef heavy. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon quiet but firm. Lard quiet and steady. Butter steady. Sugar dull. Coffee inactive, no sales. Petroleum declining: crude 1s 10d@1s 11d.

LONDON MARKETS.—Wheat firmer. Sugar dull. Coffee quiet but steady. Tea steady.

The St. Albans Raid.

ST. ALBANS, VT., Monday, Oct. 24.—The following are the names of the rebel raiders taken and now in jail at St. Johns, C. E.: J. McGraty, James Doty, George Williams *alias* Scott, Samuel Grimm, D. Moore, Wallace J. Selsky, E. P. Bruce, E. B. Chulin, Marcus Spruce, Squart Levis, Bennett H. Young, Chas. M. Swager.

Blockade Runner Captured.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 24.—Admiral Porter announces to the Navy Department the capture of the steamer Nunda, a blockade runner, 600 tons burden, with a cargo of 550 bales of cotton, captured by the United States steamer Fort Jackson.

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 24.—Letters from New Orleans say that immense quantities of cotton have been sent into Mexico, from Texas, where American and European speculators are buying it up at a comparatively small figure.

The Draft in Maryland.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 24.—The *Post's* Washington special says: The Provost Marshal of Maryland reports that a large proportion of the drafted men in Baltimore have escaped.

From North Carolina.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 24.—Yellow fever is prevailing to an alarming extent in Newbern, but it is said that the heavy frost of Saturday night, checked it.

POSTSCRIPT.

4:30 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatch—Highly Important News Summary.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Monday, October 24.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The *Herald's* City Point special says: No news worth reporting has reached here from either front, for the past twenty-four hours. The weather has grown cloudy and threatens rain.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: It is openly avowed by the highest military authorities, that General Grant can at any time, with a few hours' fighting, occupy Richmond. The only reason assigned for delay is the desire of the Lieutenant General to obtain the same result without the sacrifice of life that would attend its capture by direct assault.

According to later accounts Sheridan's grand cavalry charge, made by Custar on the right, and Merrill on the left, was magnificent in the highest degree. The charge was executed at a trot, and doubled up both flanks of the rebel army, pushing its broken fragments across Cedar Creek, achieving what an ordinary General would have been satisfied with, but not so Sheridan. An old dragoon himself, and knowing all secrets safe, he called for the two brigades of Devins', of Merritt's and Wells', of Custar's Division, who were promptly thrown across the creek, clearing the bridges at a gallop under a severe artillery and musketry fire. They charged the rebel infantry brigade which had been left to cover the trains, and hold position on the crest of a hill south of Cedar Creek. This force was captured and scattered, leaving the whole rebel train a prize.

The pike for four miles from Cedar Creek was blockaded with artillery wagons, ambulances, &c. Our cavalry had nothing to do but deploy and secure this captured property.

John A. Washington, one of Mosby's dispatch bearers, was captured near Rectortown, Virginia, on Saturday. A number of dispatches were said to have been found on him.

Mosby's and White's gangs of guerillas are again roving around Fairfax, London and adjoining counties. Yesterday a number of Mosby's scouts made their appearance in the vicinity of the Great Falls of the Potomac, about eighteen miles from this city. Two were captured and brought in.

Gen. Custer has been promoted to Major General, in consideration of brilliant service in the valley. This was announced to Gen. Custer at the War Department to-day.

This morning a presentation of Louisiana flags, captured by Sheridan in the late victory, was received with loud applause by a crowd assembled to witness the presentation.

Gen. Ricketts is reported in a very low condition to-day. The ball which entered his right breast and passed through his lungs, was extricated this morning, from near the shoulder blade. His right arm is much inflamed, and it is feared that internal bleeding has commenced, caused by the cutting of an artery.

The *Tribune's* Army of the James special says: A fight took place on the 22d between rebel gun boats and one of our shore batteries. The rebel fleet retreated to the protection of Fort Darling. One boat was seriously and one considerably injured.

No firing took place on Dutch Gap from the noon of the 21st to the evening of the 22d.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct 24.—The steamer Arago, from Hilton Head the 21st, has arrived. On the 19th a large naval fleet arrived off Charleston, including several schooners laden with ammunition. Destination not known. The schooner Chrysalite, from Philadelphia and bound for Washington with government coal, foundered on Chincotague Shoals. The crew were brought to Port Royal. The rebel Gen. Hardee has proposed to Gen. Foster a general exchange of prisoners in his hands, man for man and officer for officer, or their equivalents. The matter will probably be referred to Washington. The *Palmetto* says that the latest advices report the average deaths daily in Charleston from yellow fever at 20; also that rebel papers are filled with obituaries of distinguished Southerners, and of discussions of peace and reconstruction. On the whole their tone is very favorable to us, and shows great change within the last few months.

Richmond papers of Friday say Forrest has united with Hood, and the balance of his command is safe.

The *Examiner* thinks the campaign in Georgia will result in the dissolution or capture of Sherman's whole force, and should the expectations of the whole Confederacy be fulfilled, that the entire Yankee army will be destroyed or captured.

The Petersburg *Express* says it is thought the enemy are getting ready for another move, which may take place at any moment.

Lieut. Gen. Anderson has been permanently assigned to the command of the corps lately commanded by Beauregard.

The *Examiner* of Thursday, says: Lt. Gen. Taylor was in Jackson, Miss., 8th, in consultation with Gen. Gardner, commanding the District of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and Gen. Adams commanding all the cavalry in the district.

The Richmond *Sentinel*, of the 24th, has a long article on the great question. The rebel government has taken nearly all the transportation, and citizens suffering, hedged up and cut off as Richmond is, money can buy but little. Flour and corn are harder to be obtained in adequate quantities than in many alpine towns where the only approach is by a mule path.

The *Whig*, of the 21st says there are no signs of preparation on the part of the enemy to go into winter quarters.

A REBEL CANARD.

Richmond papers of the 17th published an account of the blowing up and sinking of the United States steamer Niphon. Admiral Porter to-day telegraphed to the Navy Department that he had received letters from officers on board the Niphon, dated the 18th so the publication is undoubtedly untrue.

THE DEALERS IN CONTRABAND.

The trial of Johnson & Sutton, dry goods merchants of this city, charged with selling goods to blockade runners, was resumed to-day. The prosecution having been closed, the counsel for the defense produced witnesses who testified to the loyalty of the firm. The trial will continue several days, and will be followed by other firms arrested in this city and Baltimore.

THE DRAFT.

The draft was resumed here to-day to fill deficiencies existing in the quotas of various wards. Among those drafted was the doorkeeper of the President's mansion, who makes the fourth attaché of the White House who has been drafted within the last two months.

THE WILMINGTON BLOCKADE.

It is announced that the blockading fleet off Wilmington has been largely increased, and gives trouble to blockade runners now fitting out in England. The Captain of the blockade runner Bat says he attempted to enter Wilmington three different times, and was captured on the last attempt.

TIMELY PRECAUTION.

On the departure of the New Orleans steamers to-day search was made to prevent disguised rebels getting on board. None but passengers vouched for were allowed to mount the gang plank. All baggage was closely searched. The capture of the Roanoke has caused this vigilance.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 24.—In the Superior Court of this city, to-day, an application was made in behalf of the opponents of the new constitution, for a mandamus directed to Gov. Bradford, commanding him to exclude from being counted, the votes of soldiers now out of the State. The Court dismissed the application, it being of the opinion that no sufficient grounds existed for the interposition of the Court in the matter. The Council immediately filed an appeal from the above order, and a record was made up and sent last evening to the Court of Appeals, before which an appeal will be had to-day or to-morrow. In addition to Mr. Alexander, it is stated that Reverdy Johnson and Mr. Lottey are engaged on the part of the petitioners, while Henry Stockbridge and Archibald Sterling, jr., will appear for the Governor.

MARKET MATTERS.

The stock market is without any increase of speculative feeling, though decidedly stronger than on Saturday, Governments excepted. The proportion of cash transactions at the morning Board were larger than usual. Government securities were steadier at the closing figures of Saturday. Railroad bonds dull but firm. Railroad stock higher, particularly N. Y. Central and Western roads. These last appear to recover from dullness since last week. At the second Board there was a large rise in Pacific Mail, Burlington and Quincy, and Rock Island,—the balance of the list being quiet. There is no change in mining stocks; many more sellers than buyers. Gold and petroleum were most in favor. The gold market was active and excited, with a further rise of about 4 per cent. The price was run up by the bull combination, who are now supposed to be out. The rumor of the capture and burning of Atlanta was circulated, and assisted the upward tendency. Money was easy at 7 per cent. A good supply of capital offering. The demand for foreign exchange opened dull with great firmness in rates, especially for bankers. Sterling being irregular in gold, has suspended currency quotations. Gold closed at the evening Board at 218¾.

☞ For Afternoon Telegraph see Second Page.

Appointments in Ogle County.

PROF. JOHN WILLIAMSON will address the citizens of Ogle county as follows:

Adeline	Friday Evening	Oct. 28.
Lynnville	Saturday "	Oct. 29.
Lightsville	Tuesday "	Nov. 1.
Grand De Tour	Wednesday "	Nov. 2.
Lane, Union Hall	Thursday "	Nov. 3.
Forreston	Friday "	Nov. 4.
Mt. Morris	Saturday "	Nov. 5.
Byron	Monday "	Nov. 7.

Friends of the Union at the above places will please make all necessary arrangements.

Appointments in Whiteside County.

THE HON D. RICHARDS and A. A. TERRELL, Esq., will address the people at the following times and places:

Grocers (Union School House)	Tuesday eve, Nov. 1
Lyndon	Wednesday eve, Nov. 2
Erie	Thursday eve, Nov. 3
Spring Hill	Friday eve, Nov. 4
Woodward's Bluff	Saturday eve, Nov. 5
Wallace Hall, Sterling	Monday eve, Nov. 7

At the last named place several other speakers will be present.

The people are requested to make all the necessary arrangements for the above meetings.

CHALLENGE.

Any one who thinks he can convince the people that they ought to support McClellan and Pendleton and the Chicago Platform instead of Lincoln and Johnson, can be heard at any of the above meetings.

A. A. Terrell, Esq., will address the citizens of Wilson, Lee Co., Oct. 29, in the evening.

PATRIOTISM.—At the outbreak of the rebellion, among the many who sprang to the protection of the flag, were four brothers named Merrian, residents of the town of Lyons in this county. One enlisted in Bridges' battery. The other three entered the 12th Illinois infantry, but two, after remaining in the regiment for ninety days, left and enlisted in the 37th Infantry—the Fremont Rifles. George, one of those in the 37th, contracted a serious disease on the Rio Grande, in Texas, and, when his term of service expired, not long since, returned home to die, an event which occurred yesterday, in Lyons. The others are yet in the service.

BREMEN ON THE UNION.—The Union meeting at Bremen Station yesterday was large and enthusiastic. On two days' notice the people turned out *en masse* to hear W. Jackson, Esq., candidate for the Legislature, and Hon. John Wentworth, candidate for Congress. The meeting, after listening to the speakers for three hours, broke up with rousing cheers for Lincoln and Johnson, and the whole ticket. The Union majority in that patriotic town will be largely increased over that given two years ago. The rural districts are sound on the great issue.

New Advertisements.

ALL PERSONS BELONGING to our Draft Associations are requested to meet at the Mercantile Association Rooms on Tuesday evening, Oct. 25th, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the Treasurer. JOHN TYRRELL, Chairman.

NOTICE—Charles Brayton, formerly of the U. S. Navy, will receive a box directed to him in care of Surgeon S. J. Jones, U. S. Navy, at the U. S. Naval Rendezvous, Chicago, Ill., by paying for this advertisement. JOHN D. HARTY, Act. Lieut., U. S. Navy, Commanding Naval Rendezvous.

PATRICK KANE, a discharged naval recruit, in coming from the Central Depot, Saturday evening, being in a slightly intoxicated condition, stepped into a store, [illegible] money [illegible]. He is sober to-day, but does not recollect where he left his money. If the parties having it will send their address to this office, they can find the owner.

MUSIC TEACHERS' REGISTER.—This is a very convenient little book for entering the names of pupils and keeping an accurate account of each lesson. It will last most teachers two years. Price 60 cents, on the receipt of which it will be sent by mail. Published by H. T. MERRILL & CO., 91 Washington street, Chicago.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS! A special conclave of Apollo Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, will be held at their Asylum, Masonic Temple, this (Tuesday) evening, Oct. 25th, at 7½ o'clock. Work in R. T. After work the Commandery will give a banquet to the Grand Commandery of Illinois, at the Briggs House. J. A. MONTGOMERY, Recorder.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Charles Knobelsdorff and Heinrich Sinder has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. C. KNOBELSDORFF, HEINRICH SINDER. Chicago, Oct. 24, 1864.

MOLLIE ABEL.—The Steamer MOLLIE ABEL Will leave Cairo for NEW ORLEANS On Thursday Morning, the 27th inst., On arrival of train leaving Chicago Wednesday morning. For tickets [illegible] JAMES WARRACK, 13 Dearborn street.

$5,000.—Wanted, a Partner with a cash capital of $5,000 and upwards, to engage in the wood, stave, shingles, cedar posts and a general lumber business. To the right kind of a man a good permanent business is offered. Address "D," P. O. Box 4796.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS. Semi-Annual Water Tax, Due Nov. 1, 1864. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, October 24th, 1864. The Board of Public Works have assessed the amounts to be paid as water rents [illegible] Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

New Advertisements.

CHOICE STOCK. NEW GOODS

PARLOR ORNAMENTS, ELEGANT VASES, CARD RECEIVERS, JEWEL BOXES, BRONZE FIGURES, PARIAN FIGURES, GLOVE BOXES, PORTEMONNAIES, FINE FANS, TOILET GOODS, &c., &c.

BLISS & SHARP, Druggists, 144 Lake street, invite attention to their large stock of rich Fancy and Toilet Goods, Fine Pocket Cutlery, Ladies' Scissors, Razors, Superior Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes, Finest Pomades, Cosmetics, Perfumery, Cologne of our own manufacture, equal to the best imported; together with a large variety of choice Cooking Articles of superior quality.

BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake St.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY, BY E. B. MYERS, No. 111 Lake street, REPORTS OF CASES AT LAW AND IN CHANCERY, Argued and determined in the Supreme Court of Illinois. By NORMAN L. FREEMAN, Counsellor at Law. Vol. 31. 637 pp. PRICE $5.50.

PAPER HANGINGS, Decorations, BORDERS AND WINDOW SHADES. New Styles and Low Prices. McGRATH & COLLINGBOURNE, 76 Randolph Street.

C. MORGAN, HAVING RESUMED business, would respectfully call the attention of those wishing CABINET FURNITURE And CHAIRS to his small but GOOD STOCK at No. 209 Lake St. The COUNTRY TRADE supplied with most kinds of FRAME WORK, such as SOFAS, TETE-A-TETES, CHAIRS and PARLOR, at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

SALT! SALT!—On Consignment. 4,000 Sacks Ground Alum Salt, 1,000 Sacks Liverpool Dairy Salt, 2,000 Sacks Turk's Island Salt, 2,000 Brls Saginaw and Onondaga Salt, 3,000 Brls Old Saginaw. For sale in quantities to suit. Country orders promptly filled. PARKER, CULTON & SPRAGUE, 197 South Water st.

HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS, Retailed at Wholesale Prices. Until after the Presidential Election, C. H. DeFOREST & CO., 84 Lake Street, Will Retail from their immense stock of SKIRTS, CORSETS and HOSIERY, at Wholesale Prices.

IT WILL STOP THE BABY'S CRYING. DR. WINCHELL'S TEETHING SYRUP. It is certain to regulate the bowels, soften the gums and assist dentition. Cures Diarrhea and Dysentery in their worst forms. Cures Canker Sore Mouth in three days. As a certain preventive of Diptheria, mothers, try it. Price 25 cents.

CHAMPION SOAP. The best and the cheapest warranted to do all it claims to if used according to directions. Beware of imitations. Try the "Champion." Sold at 213 Lake street, up stairs. Price, delivered to any part of the city, seven dollars and a half per hundred pounds. C. COLTON, Agent.

SOUTHERN MOSS. We are receiving direct from New Orleans a fine stock of the above for Upholsterers' uses. Also Upholsterers' Tow, from Ohio. A large stock, superior quality, on consignment, for sale by ARMSTRONG & CO., No. 12 Lasalle street.

LOOKING GLASSES Selling Off Below Cost, FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY. As I am about removing from 153 and 155 Randolph street, I will sell Looking Glasses in Gold and other Frames, Pictures, &c., &c., at less than cost. E. WIGGERS.

2,000 Brls. Choice Winter Apples. 1,000 Brls. New Dried Apples, 10,000 Brls. Salt (New and Old). For sale by MAURAN, WRIGHT & CO., 119 South Water st.

DROVERS NOTICE. COTTAGE GROVE YARDS. RATES OF YARDAGE. For Cattle and Horses, - - 15c. For Hogs and Sheep, - - 5c. C. F. LOOMIS & CO.

EYE & EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD, established in Chicago nine years, operates for cross eyes, cataract, &c., and removes with unerring certainty all diseases of the eye and ear within the reach of human skill. Artificial eyes inserted. Office 134 Randolph st.

WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO. AUCTIONEERS, Salesrooms in Portland Block, NOS. 103, 105 AND 107 DEARBORN-ST.

DESIRABLE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS, Yankee Notions, Buck Gloves and Gauntlets, and Boots and Shoes, On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 25th, 26th and 27th, at 9½ o'clock each day. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

STOCK OF HARDWARE, HARNESSES, GROCERIES, TEA, COFFEE, LIQUORS, in cask and bottles, &c., AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Oct. 27th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Washington and Dearborn sts. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HEADQUARTERS 134th REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, CAMP FRY, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 25, 1864. General Orders, No. 6. This Regiment will be mustered out to-day (Tuesday). All enlisted men will report at Camp Fry at 8 o'clock a. m. [illegible] C. E. DICKINSON, First Lieut. and Adj't.

ESTATE OF THOMAS W. WEEKES, deceased.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Thomas W. Weekes, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook county, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the third Monday of December, A. D. 1864, being the 19th day thereof. SAMUEL WEEKES, Administrator. Chicago, Oct. 25, 1864.

New Advertisements.

ROSS & GOSSAGE, SUCCESSORS TO W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 & 169 Lake Street. Have just received, and are receiving daily, NEW GOODS IN Rich Plaid Poplins, Toil de Venices, Extra Quality Irish Poplins, EMPRESS CLOTHS, IN ALL COLORS, At $1.50 per yard. Also—Rich Black and Colored WATERED SILKS Quite new. Rich Satin and Chene Striped Silks. GREAT BARGAINS In Plaid and Checked Silks, At Nine Shillings and Ten Shillings per yard. BLACK SILKS Of every description, very cheap. A SUPERB LOT OF PARIS CLOAKS, In Velvet, Corded Silks, French Beavers and Velvet Cloths. WINTER UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY BELOW MARKET PRICE. 167 & 169 Lake Street. ROSS & GOSSAGE. 105. Chicago, Oct. 7, '64. 105.

ROSS & FOSTER'S NEW STORE, 105 LAKE STREET. CLOTH PLAIDS Reduced to Fourteen Shillings, former price Twenty. FANCY DRESS GOODS At Six Shillings, former price Ten and Twelve Shillings. ALL STYLES OF DRESS GOODS Reduced Twenty-five to Fifty per cent, less than importing cost. BLACK SILKS. Eight Dollar quality reduced to Five; Four Dollar quality reduced to Three, and all other qualities in Fancy Colors and Blacks, reduced Twenty-five to Fifty per cent, below importing cost. Fine French Merinos, In all colors, Twelve Shillings. EXTRA QUALITY AT TWO DOLLARS. BEST QUALITY AMERICAN DELAINES Three Shillings, (two weeks back) price 45 cents. In short, we are determined our prices SHALL BE AS LOW AS THE LOWEST, as our goods are all bought on the most favorable terms, and the majority of our present stock at the late panic sale, which enables us to offer extra inducements to our large increasing business. Remember, ROSS & FOSTER'S NEW STORE, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN STREETS.

FALL TRADE. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. Large and Attractive Stock. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 40 and 42 Lake Street, Have now in Store a very extensive and well assorted stock, embracing the newest and most desirable styles and Fabrics in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the trade generally, all of which will be offered at the lowest prices East or West. Package buyers will here find a full assortment of desirable Staple Goods at prices to suit. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 40 and 42 Lake St.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK! The Washington Skating Park Association having been dissolved, a new Association is being organized [illegible] G. CHAS. SMITH, 61 South Clark street. [illegible]

AMBOLINE, AMBOLINE, AMBOLINE, AMBOLINE, AMBOLINE, FOR THE HAIR. Price, $1 per Box, containing two Bottles. PREPARED ONLY BY WARING & CO., No. 38 Dey street, New York. [illegible] BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, 15 Lake street, Wholesale Agents for the State of Illinois.

SALT. SALT. Coarse, Fine Dairy and Ground Solar Salt, [illegible] at LOWEST MARKET RATES, [illegible] Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

Wrought Iron Pipe AT WHOLESALE, By R. T. CRANE & BRO., 10 West Lake Street.

ANY GENTLEMAN WHO IS [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1864.

GENERAL LOGAN AND HIS SLANDERERS.

The Jeff. Davis organ in this city first started the base calumny that "at the beginning of the war Maj. Gen. John A. Logan favored the rebellion even to the extent of enlisting Illinois soldiers for the Confederacy." The object in view in concocting this infamous slander on a brave, faithful and popular officer, was to destroy his great influence with the people of Southern Illinois. It was a link of an internal system of falsehoods practiced by rebel and copperhead leaders to deceive and poison the minds of the common people.

When Gen. Logan's attention was called to the slanderous report by D. L. Phillips, he pronounced it an unmitigated falsehood, without a shadow of foundation to support it, as follows:

MATTOON, Oct. 20, 1864.

D. L. Phillips, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your note of the 17th is received informing me of certain statements put in circulation in some parts of this State concerning my course of conduct at the beginning of the war that gave effect on our country, charging me with having favored the cause of treason, and aided in raising troops in Southern Illinois, and sending them South to fight against the Government of the United States." The statements are false in every particular. There is not a shadow of foundation in fact for either of them. I have never in any way whatever favored the cause of treason or at any time either induced, assisted, advised, or encouraged any human being to go South and fight against the Government, or to assist this unholy rebellion in any way whatever; those who make such statements know them to be false, and are only capable of slandering those who have, from a sense of patriotic duty, stood by their country in the hour of trouble. If you ascertain the name of any reputable person who has engaged in such infamous falsehood, I would be under many obligations if you would give me the information.

Yours truly, JOHN A. LOGAN.

The rebel organ, finding itself driven to the wall, with the alternative of retracting the libelous charge or proving it true, induces poor, little Dan Cameron to assume the paternity of the libel. That individual is represented by the rebel organ as relating the following story:

"On the 15th of December, 1863, the 2d brigade 2d division, 3d corps, under command of Col. Cameron, was near Bean's Cross Roads, Tenn., hanging on the rear of Longstreet's forces. On that day several prisoners belonging to a Kentucky regiment were brought in and handed over to Lieut. Winchester, 65th Kentucky, Provost Marshal of Cameron's brigade. On a full examination, they testified that they belonged in Southern Illinois; that they had been induced to join the rebel service at the beginning of the war by John A. Logan, who, the night before they left their own State to join the rebel camp below Columbus, Ky., made a speech to them, expressing his regret that he could not go with them. They were unquestionably Illinoisans, intimately acquainted with Illinois, and much exasperated against Logan for having, as they stated, induced them to go into the rebel army, and afterwards entered the other one himself."

From this precious statement it would appear that Ex-Colonel Dan. Cameron is the author of the slander on Major-General Logan, and the secession print, the medium which he selects to peddle it for him. The question naturally arises: Who were these "several prisoners from Illinois?" What counties and precincts did they come from? With how many of them did Cameron converse? Who was present at the examination? At what place was it that Gen. Logan made the "speech" to them, and on what "night" was it? How many persons were present on that occasion and what are their names? Cameron must have taken down in writing and preserved their names former residences, together with full statements of all they said, because the charges are of an exceeding grave character, implicating, as they do, an officer of high rank, a Corps Commander. If Cameron neglected to reduce to writing the statements of those mythical prisoners and is depending upon his memory or imagination, he is likely to get himself into serious trouble.

What became of the prisoners? Cameron must know their names, company and regiment. If they have not been exchanged they can easily be found, and their testimony procured.

But we have another question to ask Mr. Dan Cameron—Copperhead candidate for the Legislature. Did you at the time of making the pretended "examination," notify your superior officer, your division or corps commander of what you heard? Did you verbally or in writing inform Gen. Sherman of it? and if so, what answer did he make? You served six months in the army of Gen. Logan after the date of the alleged statement of the prisoners. Did you ever tell him what they said? If not, why did you neglect it? Why did you conceal this story until Oct. 23, 1864, and then produce it in the vague and sneaking shape of an extract of a "statement" without date or signature, in the columns of a sheet notorious for untruth, and disloyalty?

We fully agree with the *Journal*, "that the word of Gen. Logan we consider much better than even the *affidavit* of a man who, *just prior to raising a regiment to fight Northern battles, offered to bet that the South would succeed.* The officer who could thus stain his honor, and prove himself unworthy to bear the sword with which he was entrusted, is a very poor witness against a General whose record is written at Donelson, Corinth, Vicksburg and Atlanta."

But we need pursue this dirty libel no further at this time. All the circumstances stamp it as untrue. Josh Allen the Copperhead candidate for Congress in Logan's old district is the individual who favored the cause of treason and sought to carry the Southern half of Illinois into the Southern Confederacy. This traitor Allen and Dan Cameron, the libeller of Logan, belong to the same rotten secession party, and are candidates for office on its ticket. Last Saturday Gen. Logan addressed 2,000 people of Union county at Jonesboro. What he said about Josh Allen and his treasonable proposition is thus told by our reporter:

There is only one portion of General Logan's speech which need be dwelt upon. It was that in which he incidentally mentioned the renegade Josh Allen, the candidate for Congress in the 13th District. In this connection the speaker said: "And now let me say a few words about this man Allen. I know him well, and a greater humbug and traitor walks not unhung. When the war first broke out, and at about the time that I returned from Congress to this very district, in order to raise a regiment and to enter the field and service of my country, I met Josh Allen stalking about the Southern part of the State, trying to turn it over to the rebels; and he made a proposition to me to stump the district for the Confederacy, to induce the southern half of Illinois to secede with me, your speaker, at the head of her secession forces, and I told him I'd see him in *hell first*." This declaration was received with immense applause, and Logan concluded saying in substance, he saw before him thousands of those who knew him, and every one of them within sound of his voice, he called upon to testify to those of the friends of Josh Allen, that he had said what he had said in regard to his treasonable proposition to divide his native State and aid of a conspiracy to destroy the country. He said he had not made this declaration in any of his earlier speeches, as he was saving it up to hurl it upon the fellow in his own district.

Whence Shall Peace Come?

We have steadily pointed out the Copperhead fallacy and snare of looking for peace through the rebel slaveholding leaders, all of whose pledges, interests and prospects are committed to the rebel cause. They have far more at stake in the rebellion than they ever had in slavery, or than they could possibly have in a reunion with the Democratic party of the North.

But this slaveholding class numbers but 300,000 out of the 8,000,000 of the Southern people. Is there any hope of reconstruction through Unionism in the latter class—the great oppressed majority, too many of whom kiss the feet of their oppressor, Slavery, through the very ignorance to which Slavery has condemned them, and curse with a borrowed poison the Union, which is their only hope of light and liberty.

Whatever hope there be in this direction lies in the advance of our armies only. Crush out Jeff. Davis and his armies and the Unionism of this class would be manifest. Abolish slavery and it would be omnipotent. But so long as Jeff. Davis' rebellion has a hope of success or slavery lives, the mass of the whites of the South must remain mere "poor white trash." If there are any who think the cost of the war in blood and treasure too great even for the value of the Union, we ask them whether the expense of blood and treasure would be diminished or increased by dissolving it. What hope of peace have we in disunion? We surely do not intend to give up the Union for the sake of peace, and find we have paid the price without getting the purchase, but instead are involved in wars more bloody than would have completed the suppression of the rebellion. Look at a few of the questions out of which war would follow between us and the South and among ourselves. If the slaveholders rebelled for want of a fugitive-slave law, would they remain at peace with us without a fugitive slave treaty, and if we would not catch their slaves for them when they were brethren will we do more for them as strangers? If they hated Abolitionism in Faneuil Hall and Plymouth Church, will they love it more when it goes down to the Potomac and the Ohio? If they could not keep their slaves when the Northern States were a hunting ground, can they when Canadian freedom is separated from the fugitive only by a river? If they thought one Southerner could whip four Yankees before they had tried it, would they think so any the less after five millions of Southerners had whipped twenty millions of Yankees? If they were not satisfied with the Government of the United States when they had the power to control it, will they remain at peace with it when it shall be controlled by men having no political binding them to slavery? Where should we draw the line between us and them? If any States are to secede can we resist their claim that all should go that choose? If any are detained against their will shall we not be compelled soon to fight for them? If all go that choose, can we retain Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, or even Missouri? If our troops were withdrawn and these States left to a free vote which would be a free fight? Would not such an attempt open the war afresh by an attempt of the Unionists and secessionists in the border States to prevent each other from voting and to exterminate each other? Would we give up the Mississippi and the territories?

Again secession once acknowledged as to the slave States, could we deny it to the free? Could we hold California and Oregon, Utah or New England if they chose to leave? Would not a dissolution of the North leave each of its fragments at the mercy of the Confederacy? Would not the ambition of the Copperheads and the rebels plot to reunite them under Jeff. Davis' Constitution? Would not the repudiation of our National debt, the destruction of the Constitution, law and order at the North, bring panic, destitution and prostration to Northern industry? Would not the rich stop business, and the poor cry for bread? Would not the treasonable organizations now forming at the North, seize on such a state of things to attempt to control the country by force on the ground of the pretended illegality and usurpations of the President's course? Would not our army split up as did the legions of the dismembered Roman Empire to fight for the supremacy of their respective favorites? Would not our fields be laid in waste as are those of the South by the tramp of opposing armies? Would not our cities be barricaded, stormed, sacked and desolated? Would not disorder accumulate on disorder until none could point out the landmarks of the Constitution and the laws, and anarchy and ruin should end in despotism and slavery?

Is not this a faithful picture of the consequences of acknowledging the dissolution of the Union? Is there any hope of peace in it? If in all these delusions there is no hope of peace, look at the present condition of our armies. Their hundred victories have placed three-fourths of the territory and two-thirds of the people of the South out of the power of the rebellion. Our left wing, under Grant, overlooks their capital, and our right, under Sherman, has penetrated for the second time nearly to the Gulf. In the judgment of every military man connected with our armies, our success is but a question of a few months. We all see and know the same fact. For the rebel leaders it must be extermination, but for their people peace, freedom such as they have never known, prosperity and happiness. Courage, then, and forward! Reconstruction depends not on the rebels, and hence not on their Copperhead allies, but on our soldiers on and the patriotism, endurance, and courage of that North which is henceforth the country.

PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRATIC ORDER OF AMERICAN KNIGHTS.

The "Democratic" party—what is left of it—is now completely under the control of the secret treasonable society, known as the O. A. K.—"Order of American Knights," or "Sons of Liberty." The Order numbers 500,000 "Democrats," with Vallandigham for Grand Commander, who is, therefore, the present head of the "Democratic" party. The Chicago disunion peace platform, which was drafted by Vallandigham, announces the purpose of the party as regards the war with the rebels. The declaration of fundamental principles of the party are set forth in the Ritual of the Order, which is specially framed for the instruction of the great mass of members, and commences with the following specious proposition:

"All men are endowed by the Creator with certain rights, equal, as far as there is equality in the capacity for the appreciation, enjoyment and exercise of those rights." And subsequently there is added: "In the Divine economy no individual of the human race must be permitted to encumber the earth, to mar its aspects of transcendant beauty, nor to impede the progress of the physical or intellectual man, neither in himself nor in the race to which he belongs. Hence, a people, upon whatever plane they may be found in the ascending scale of humanity, whom neither the divinity within them, nor the inspirations of the divine and beautiful nature around them can impel to virtuous action and progress onward and upward, should be subjected to a just and humane servitude and tutelage to the superior race, until they shall be able to appreciate the benefits and advantages of civilization."

Judge Joseph Holt, himself a life-long Democrat, thus characterizes this cornerstone of bogus Democratic principles:

Here is the whole theory of human bondage—the right of the strong, because they are strong, to despoil and enslave the weak, because they are weak! The languages of earth can add nothing to the cowardly and loathsome baseness of the doctrine as thus announced. It is the robber's creed, sought to be nationalized, and would push back the hand on the dial-plate of our civilization to the darkest periods of human history. It must be admitted, however, that it furnishes a fitting "corner-stone" for the government of a rebellion, every fiber of whose body and every throb of whose soul is born of the traitorous ambition and slave-pen inspirations of the South.

To these detestable tenets is added that other pernicious political theory of State sovereignty, with its necessary fruit, the monstrous doctrine of secession—a doctrine which, in asserting that in our federative system a part is greater than the whole, would compel the General Government, like a Japanese slave, to commit hari-kari whenever a faithless or insolent State should command it to do so.

What more appropriate name, therefore, to be communicated as a password to the new member upon his first admission to the secrets of the order could have been conceived, than that which was actually adopted—that of "Calhoun"—a man who, baffled in his lust for power, with gnashing teeth turned upon the Government that had lifted him to its highest honors, and upon the country that had borne him, and down to the very close of his fevered life labored incessantly to scatter far and wide the seeds of that poison of death now upon our lips. The thorns which now pierce and tear us are of the tree he planted.

COPPERHEAD MISCEGENATION.

The Democratic candidate of the City Council in the Second ward of Portsmouth, Ohio, at the late election—we learn from the Portsmouth *Tribune*—was a full-blood negro, named John Speed. The negro was beaten by the Union candidate. The *Tribune* says:

"The only party in the transaction who is at all indignant is Speed, who claimed that he had no 'fah shake.' 'Wasn't info'med in time ob de nom'nation,' and 'didn't 'cept on that platfo'm no how.'"

New Appointments.

We call attention to the new list of appointments printed elsewhere. Republican papers through the State are requested to copy. The time for work is short, and the people should see to it that these meetings are successes. Keep the ball rolling.

The Ticket.

Attention is called to the corrected list of candidates on the Union ticket. The friends of the Union will be governed by it in printing tickets. The tickets should be printed on white paper. Be sure and insert the number of the Congressional, Senatorial and Representative District.

☞ The Copperheads have been deprecating the use of epithets and personal abuse in the present canvass. How far they follow out their own rule is evident in the following. Hon. A. Oakley Hall, of New York, made a speech at New Haven, on Thursday evening last, in which he charged the President with "treason, homicide, arson, kidnapping, robbery, perjury, blasphemy, profanity, obscenity, bribery, embezzlement, forgery, mayhem and thimble-rigging." Comment is unnecessary.

A Copperhead Lie.

A soldier living in DeKalb county, who was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and discharged with a pension, has had his pension stopped, because he expressed an intention of voting for Gen. McClellan.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

That's a lie—a mean and contemptible lie, and none but a very dirty Copperhead would assert it.

☞ Ex-Secretary Chase has been speaking from the stump in Kentucky. He rested the Proclamation of Emancipation upon the authority of the Constitution, in an argument made at Covington, which was as conclusive as brief:

"An old Roman maxim declares that, 'The safety of the Republic is the supreme law.' There is no law—there can be no law—higher than the safety of the country. Whatever is necessary to insure the safety of the country, is right and fit to be done, and must be done. But we are not obliged to resort to any extra constitutional views, for the Constitution provides for the case. When Congress authorized the raising and organization of armies for the suppression of the rebellion, the President, by its very terms, became Commander-in-Chief. The safety of the Republic is committed to him, and it was right—nay, more, it was his duty, to overcome and destroy whatever opposed itself to it. Under the Constitution he had authority to proclaim freedom to the slaves, and he performed a plain duty when he did so."

☞ Brig. Gen. Bidwell, who was killed in the battle of Middletown on Tuesday, was a well-known resident of Buffalo, and about fifty years of age. He was a Police Judge for a number of years, and commander of a volunteer militia regiment, which he had drilled to perfection. When the war broke out he entered the service as Colonel of the 49th New York regiment, and was afterward promoted to a Brigadiership. He was a gallant and efficient officer.

☞ No other State election comes off before the general election in November, except in West Virginia, where there is to be an election on the fourth Tuesday of October, the 25th inst., for Governor and other State officers, and for three Representatives in Congress.

"McCORMICK'S REAPER."

General Explosion of McCormick's Pretended Inventions.

HIS PIRACIES AND HIS FICTITIOUS CLAIMS.

HUSSEY VS. McCORMICK—McCORMICK VS. MANNY.

Decisions and Opinions of the U. S. Circuit and Supreme Courts.

The "documentary evidence" which the Chicago *Times* promised to furnish six weeks ago to prove Mr. McCormick's "complete proprietorship by original title of invention in the reaping machine which bears his name" is published in that paper of yesterday. It occurs to us that Mr. McCormick has been tedious in getting his documentary evidence together, considering that he is probably in possession of all the facts that make for his side of the controversy. But we let that pass and proceed to consider the evidence. As the article in the *Times* tells us what Mr. McCormick thought, and intended, and believed at various times we shall treat it as his production. The editor of the *Times* will be obliged to us for so regarding it, because any competent journalist could have done better, even with the slender material furnished, and the *Times* always does better without facts than with them.

In relation to the Hussey case, Mr. McCormick says:

"The Hussey case has also been paraded as damaging to Mr. McCormick's merit. It is charged that Mr. McCormick paid $50,000 to Hussey on losing his suit with him. The case was compromised to prevent an appeal to the Supreme Court by Mr. McCormick, who paid to Hussey between eleven and twelve thousand dollars in the way of license on some ten thousand machines made after Hussey's reissued patent and before its expiration, and some two thousand dollars, in 1860 and 1861, in advance for the whole extended term of Hussey's patent for seven years—and which compromise the parties had a right to make—Mr. McCormick estimating that it would cost at least this sum to go to the Supreme Court. The improvement in controversy was but a single point in the cutting apparatus of the machine. Mr. McCormick has never felt any doubt that he would have succeeded in the Supreme Court."

Considering the fact that, if Mr. McCormick had successfully prosecuted an appeal to the Supreme Court, he would not only have saved all the money which he was compelled to pay Mr. Hussey, but have thrown upon Hussey all the costs of both parties in both Circuit and Supreme Courts, (as Manny threw them upon McCormick,) we think the economical views here urged might as well have been omitted. Considering, also, that a successful appeal would have removed the stigma which now rests upon Mr. McCormick, of pirating the invention of another man, and claiming it as his own, we think that he sets a low pecuniary estimate upon his own character. In point of fact no such compromise was made by Mr. Hussey, or entertained by him for a moment. McCormick blustered considerably about an appeal, and his antagonist told him to go ahead. He knew he would have been beaten if he had done so, and therefore he concluded to pay. He does not deny that he paid the $50,000, though he appears to deny it by admitting that he paid some $14,000. He attempts to belittle the case by saying that "the improvement in controversy was but a single point in the cutting apparatus of the machine." It is sufficient to remark, what every person acquainted with the subject knows, that Mr. McCormick never could make a reaper that would work until he appropriated Hussey's cutter, and that he cannot make a decent machine without it to-day. Mr. McCormick has always displayed one commendable quality. He knew a good thing when he saw it. He always has the faculty of picking up anything that he finds lying around loose, but that is perhaps more remarkable than commendable, when applied to the property of other people.

For the purpose of refreshing Mr. McCormick's recollection, and showing the general reader whether it was, or was not, a small part of the reaper which he took from Mr. Hussey, we reprint the following documents:

"TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1859.

"Court met pursuant to adjournment.
"Present, the Hon. John McLean, Presiding Judge; Hon. Thomas Drummond, Associate.

"Obed Hussey vs. Cyrus H. McCormick. } In Chancery.

"This cause having been brought to hearing upon the pleadings and proofs, and counsel for the parties respectively having been heard thereupon, and the cause having been duly considered by the Court, it is found:

"FIRST, That the patent granted to Obed Hussey, dated the 14th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven (Re issue No. 449), in the bill set forth, is valid, and that the complainant thereby became and is vested with the exclusive right thereby granted, as in said bill alleged and claimed.

"SECOND, *That the defendant, Cyrus H. McCormick, hath infringed, violated and infringed upon the complainant in his exclusive rights under said patent, as in said bill set forth.*

"THIRD, That the complainant is entitled to a discovery and account from the defendant Cyrus H. McCormick, of the profits and gains by him had and received from the infringements aforesaid, and to recover the same, or such sums as the court may hereafter decree to be recoverable by him from the defendant, in consequence of *infringement and violations of the exclusive rights of the complainant*, which it is adjudged have been so committed by the defendant.

"FOURTH, That it be, and is hereby, referred to J. T. Moulton, Esq., as master, to compute and ascertain, and state an account of the amount of profits and gains so had and received by the defendant, and the damages sustained by the complainant, by reason of the infringements aforesaid, and to take proof and report the same to the court, with leave to either party to move the court upon notice for special instructions to said master in reference to the taking of said account.

"FIFTH, And it is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that in the mean time a writ of injunction be issued in this cause, pursuant to a prayer in said bill, enjoining and restraining the said defendant, Cyrus H. McCormick, his agents and servants, and all other persons acting under his authority, from any construction or use, in any way or manner whatsoever, of the said invention and improvement mentioned and described in the said reissued patent No. 449, granted to the said Obed Hussey, and as set forth in said bill, and from doing any act or thing to invade or infringe said patent. And all other questions are reserved for further order; and as to the other defendants, William S. McCormick and Leander J. McCormick, the bill is dismissed."

For the purpose of showing what part of "McCormick's Reaper" was thus pirated from Obed Hussey, we copy the following paragraph from his bill of complaint:

"SIXTH—And your orator further represents that the said defendants, without his authority and against his will, have in their possession for sale, and have made and sold, and are engaged in manufacturing and selling reaping machines in great numbers, amounting annually to about three thousand machines, having substantially the aforesaid improvement patented to your orator, and described and specified in said re-issued patent No. 449, to wit: The combination of a vibrating scalloped cutter, the indentations of whose edge act as a series of moving shear blades, with slotted guard fingers, the sides of which act as a corresponding series of fixed shear blades, the parts of such fingers forming the slot being connected at the front ends only, leaving the rear of the slot open and free for the escape of material that would otherwise clog the cutter, substantially as described in said patent, and that the reaping machines so in possession of, and made and sold by the defendants are, in their corresponding parts, substantially the same in principle and mode of operation and effect, as the aforesaid improvement described and specified in the said re-issued No. 449, granted to your orator as aforesaid, and an infringement of said re-issued patent."

We might rest the case here, and leave a candid public to decide, upon the "documentary evidence" and the quibbling defense quoted above, whether our original statement is not made good. But we prefer to go a little farther into the history of the reaping machine. Mr. McCormick says:

"The case of Mr. McCormick against John Manny has been paraded to discredit Mr. McCormick's merit as the inventor of the reaper. Mr. McCormick was simply not able to recover from Manny as an *infringer* because of *defective specifications* of his patents, while under his ten final *reissued* patents, it was proved by the testimony taken in the case, and admitted by the contestants, (as stated by the commissioner of patents in his decision,) that 'the value and importance of the patentee's improvements were such that no practical, good or useful reaping machine could be made without them.'"

This statement, implying that the case of McCormick *vs.* Manny turned upon a technicality in the specifications of his patents, is simply untrue. There is no such thing in the record; no such thing hinted at in the opinions delivered in either Circuit or Supreme Court. McCormick sued Manny for four separate features or elements of the reaping machine. 1st, The "divider," which separates the grain to be cut from that which is to be left standing; 2d, The reel support; 3d, The raker's seat; 4th, The process of discharging the grain so that it shall not be in way of the horses in cutting the succeeding swath, the last being, perhaps, a repetition of the 2d and 3d. The answer of Mr. Manny embraced a pretty full history of reaping machines, and, beside setting forth a dozen or more patents issued to Mr. Manny himself, affirmed that the following inventors had respectively made and used all the parts of the machine for which McCormick had brought his action, long before McCormick pretended to have invented them:

"And these defendants further answering, say that they are informed and believe, and so state, that the said complainant unjustly or surreptitiously obtained his original Letters Patent of Oct. 23, 1847, for that which was in fact invented and discovered by others, who were using reasonable diligence in adapting the same, to wit: by A. C. Brown, of Cincinnati; Thomas F. Frinck, of Cincinnati; J. J. Hite and Washington F. Pagett, of White Post, Clarke county, Virginia; E. R. Miller, of Cincinnati; John Magnon, of Cincinnati, and others, and that by reason thereof, said original letters patent of October 23d, 1847, were, and the said reissued letters patent of May 24th, 1853, are void and of no effect."

The answer then recites the names of the following persons who had previously invented, made and used similar parts of the reaping machine, some having received patents and others having dedicated them to the public. Hiram Moore, of Battle Creek, Michigan, (patent dated June 28, 1836); Waldron Beach of Baltimore, Md; William Manning of Plainfield, N. Y., (patent May 3, 1831); Mr. Scott of England, whose invention is described in the *Edinburgh Cyclopedia*, published in 1830, vol. 17, p. 335; John Leland of Three Rivers, Michigan; Geo. Leland of Schoolcraft, Michigan; Enoch Ambler of Montgomery county, N. Y., (patent Dec. 23, 1834); William P. Claiborne of King William county, Va., (patent Nov. 8, 1811); John S. Pleasants of Halifax county, Va., (patent July 28, 1837); John Comfort of Bucks county, Pa., (patent Feb. 26, 1811); William Schnebly of Hackensack, N. J.; Thomas Schnebly of Hagerstown, Md., (patent Aug. 29, 1833); Samuel Adams of Monmouth county, N. J., (patent Dec 28, 1805); Peter Baker of Long Island, N. Y., (patent Feb. 19, 1814); Jonathan Reed of Alton, Ill., (patent March 13, 1842); Damon A. Church of Friendship, N. Y., (patent May 4, 1841); Ferdinand Woodward, of Upper Freehold, N. J.; Obed Hussey, of Baltimore, Md., (patent Dec. 31, 1833, described in the *Farmer's Register* long anterior to McCormick's claim); Henry Allen, of Fayetteville, Tenn., (patent June 3, 1836); E. Hope and J. Hope, Jr., of Chester county, Pa., (patent May 18, 1835); Abraham Randall, of Verona, N. Y., (patent April 22, 1835); Donald Cumming, of Whitefield, Northumberland county, England, (patent Nov. 18, 1811); James Dobbs, of Birmingham, England, (patent March 20, 1815); Charles Phillips, of Chipping Norton, Oxford county, England, (patent Nov. 29, 1841); John Duncan, of Westminster, England, (patent May 1, 1845); Seth Lamb, of New York, (patent June 20, 1840); Patrick Bell, of Scotland, (described in London's Encyclopedia of British Agriculture, London, 1831, pp. 422-427, and in the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, vol. 1, May, 1828); James Ten Eyck of Bridgewater, N. J., (patent Nov. 3, 1825); Henry Ogle, of Remington, England, (described in the Mechanic's Magazine in 1826).

Here was certainly a wide field to choose from. We do not affirm that Mr. McCormick compiled *all* of his machine from this abundant material, but we do say that the decrees of the Circuit and Supreme Courts of the United States, in the case of McCormick vs. Manny, were as follows:

"IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE U. STATES, Saturday, March 29, 1856.

"Cyrus H. McCormick vs. Walt Talcott, Ralph Emerson, Jesse Blinn and Sylvester Talcott, survivors of John H. Manny, deceased. } In Chancery.

"This cause having been brought to a final hearing upon the pleadings and proofs before the judges of this Court, in pursuance of and according to a certain stipulation entered into between the parties thereto, and entered of record therein at the last July term of this Court, and the Court having fully considered, and being now fully advised upon the matters heretofore submitted, are of the opinion that the defendants are not guilty of any infringement of the said complainant's letters patent set out in said bill of complaint, IN ANY OF THE PARTICULARS IN THE SAID BILL SPECIFIED AND CHARGED.

"And it is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed by the Court, *that this bill be dismissed at the costs of the complainant*, and that the defendants have and recover of the complainant their costs and charges by them about their defense in this behalf expended, amounting to the sum of —— dollars and —— cents, and that they have execution therefor. To which said decision and judgment of said court the said complainant enters his exception and prays an appeal to the Supreme Court, which appeal is allowed by the Court upon condition that the said complainant shall, within thirty days from the date hereof, file in the clerk's office of this Court a bond in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, with William S. McCormick as security, conditioned that the said complainant shall pay all costs and charges which shall be adjudged against him in case such judgment shall be affirmed or said appeal dismissed."

"WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1858.

"Cyrus H. McCormick, vs. Walt Talcott, Ralph Emerson, Jesse Blinn and Sylvester Talcott, survivors of John H. Manny, deceased. } In Chancery.

"The defendants come, by P. H. Watson, Esq., their solicitor, and file the mandate of the Supreme Court herein, affirming the judgment of this Court, and directing that execution and proceedings be had in said cause, as, according to right and justice, and the laws of the United States, ought to be had; and it appearing that the taxed costs in said Supreme Court, filed with said mandate herewith, amount to the sum of three hundred and seventy-one dollars and seventy-five cents, it is ordered by the Court that the defendants have execution therefor against said complainant, in conformity with said mandate, together with the costs of this Court."

Mr. McCormick quotes Judge McLean as saying in the course of his remarks on the Manny case:

"Having arrived at the result that there is no infringement of the plaintiff's patent by the defendant, as charged in the bill, it is announced with greater satisfaction, as it in no respect impairs the right of the plaintiff. He is left in full possession of his invention, which has so justly secured to him at home and in foreign countries a renown honorable to him and to his country—a renown which can never fade from the memory so long as the harvest home shall be gathered."

After deciding all the points against McCormick, after stating distinctly that "the plaintiff's wooden divider *was not new*," that similar contrivances had been invented by Dobbs, Phillips, Ambler, Bell, Hussey and Schnebly long before McCormick's pretended invention, after dismissing the whole case with costs against the complainant, Judge McLean did apply this cataplasm to his wounded pride, this vague cordial to his exploded pretentions. Our space is not sufficient for the publication of the whole of Judge McLean's opinion, which will be found in the *American Law Register*, vol. 4, p. 277. But we quote the concluding paragraphs of the editor's summary, preceding the opinion, which any person, who gives the whole a careful perusal, will admit to be a fair and faithful exposition of its general features:

"The claims for the seat, the reel post and the divider are efforts to acquire a monopoly of the reaping machine, by enlarging, modifying and changing the description and specification of particular improvements, and expanding them so as to cover principles, methods and results in violation of the principles and avowed policy of the patent laws. And the results aimed at by the complainant *would withdraw from the public the contribution of many minds and subject an instrument of great public utility to a private monopoly, without even a decent color of right.*

"The merit claimed for McCormick of being the first man who brought the reaping machine into general use, was wholly aside from the present question. For even if that merit justly belonged to McCormick, it is not the ground on which the patent law confers an exclusive right to the machine. And, besides, it could only extend to his own improvements; *whereas, to the principal parts constituting the machine, he has not the shadow of any claim, as inventor.*"

The opinion in the Supreme Court went even farther than that of the Circuit Court in demolishing McCormick's claims. We quote from it one paragraph before taking leave of this branch of the subject:

"Defendant (Manny) does not support his reel by posts as was done by McCormick. He uses the horizontal reel bearer, connected by a frame with the hinder part of the machine. This device for supporting the reel was invented and used many years before McCormick's first patent of 1834. It had no reel post situated as his patent, and encountered none of the evils remedied by the change in its position. *This attempt to treat the earlier and better device used by defendant as an infringement of a later device, to obviate a difficulty unknown to the first, is an application of the doctrine of equivalents, which needs no further comment.*" 20, *Howard's Reports*, 407.

It makes no difference how many medals may have been awarded to Mr. McCormick by national or international fairs. The committers make their decision upon the machine or the animal before them without regard to the question of original invention, and their award goes no farther to prove that Mr. McCormick invented the reaper than a prize for the largest hog on exhibition proves that his owner invented pork. What committee in England or Germany could undertake to decide questions off hand which have involved years of patient investigation before our highest tribunals? Who would accept their decision, even when backed by an editorial from the *Mark Lane Express*, if they should be presumptuous enough to give it?

Nor does it make any difference how many patents have been issued or reissued to Mr. McCormick. A patent merely proves that the Commissioner of Patents, at the time of issuing it, was not aware of any valid objection to the claim of the patentee. Every tyro knows that priority of invention, and not the signature and seal of the Commissioner, is the soul of the patent. The courts inquire into the validity of patents, as Mr. McCormick is well aware, every day, and they overthrow a fictitious patent as readily as they set aside a worthless land title. If Mr. McCormick's claims were any better under his "ten reissued patents" than they had been under his prior specifications, why did he not bring action against the Manny Company after the reissue? They have gone on building reaping machines from that day to this, using the divider, the reel support, the raker's seat and the discharge, without molestation from anybody. Why has not Mr. McCormick gone at them with his "ten reissued patents," if he was defeated in the first instance by technical defects in the specifications of his former patents?

The truth is that Mr. McCormick is entitled to little or no credit as an inventor. The reaper has been the growth of the age, and not the production of any one man. Mr. McCormick took out his first patent in 1834. There had been many prior inventions and many prior patents. McCormick's invention at that time was a kind of horse-wheelbarrow, with an ungainly knife attached to it, embodying less genius than the scythe chariots of Artaxerxes. The horses were hitched facing the machine. Mr. McCormick, in his subsequent application to the Patent Office, in 1845, admitted that it was a failure. But he persevered. He pilfered here a little, and there a little; he perhaps invented some things, but he "adopted" more. Fifty reaper manufactories were growing up in different parts of the country at the same time with his own—the machines being improved by the general aggregation of knowledge and experiment, *pari passu* with his own. They all agreed in using Hussey's cutter, though some of them honestly paid Mr. Hussey for his indispensable and invaluable invention, while others, including McCormick, claimed it as their own, and paid the inventor nothing except at the end of a lawsuit. Mr. McCormick has outstripped his rivals in one thing only, and that is the art of pushing his machine into public notice. The amount of free advertising done for him by the Chicago papers alone would build half a dozen such factories as his. The London exhibition, upon which he bestowed a liberal outlay and very commendable pains, gave him his great start in business. We read that the English machines on the ground soon became clogged and would not work. Hussey's cutter never gets clogged!

We have no wish to detract from Mr. McCormick's real merits. We only insist that he shall not pose for more than his real value. We admitted, in a former article, that he invented the reel. In this we were mistaken, as we find by perusing the opinion delivered by Judge Grier, in the Supreme Court, from which we have already quoted. The reel was invented and used in England and this country, many years before McCormick claimed to have invented anything. He may have invented certain minor features of his machine. We have proved that he did not invent "the Reaper," as that phrase is commonly understood. We have proved that he did not invent "McCormick's Reaper," as that phrase is commonly understood. We have proved that he attempted to defraud other people of their inventions, and we think we have shown that he is now trying to defraud people of their votes by quibbling about those inventions.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S GREAT VICTORY.

From Sherman, Grant, and Rosecrans.

FROM SHERIDAN.

Great Results of the Recent Victory—The Rebel Loss about 10,000—Our Loss 5,000—Heavy Captures of Rebel Cannon, Wagons, Etc.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 24.—The *Herald's* Martinsburg correspondent of the 22d has information from the front which indicates that "our losses in the battle of the 19th inst. will reach 5,000 in killed, wounded and missing. We also lost, early in the morning, 24 guns. We have captured, including the wounded, who are in our hands, about 7,000 men and 50 guns. The total loss of the enemy cannot, therefore, be much short of 10,000 men. Gen. Custar alone has receipts for forty-five guns and five battle-flags, besides a large number of ambulances, horses, harness, mules, &c. This makes fifty-one pieces of artillery that his division has captured during the last two weeks.

If any reliance is to be placed upon the statements of prisoners and intercepted letters, it is now pretty certainly determined that General Longstreet was not in the valley, but that General Early had determined to strike a desperate blow for the recovery of this district and his lost reputation in the absence, as he supposed, of the commanding General of the 6th Corps. In this effort he was seconded by Kershaw, whose infantry, having been several times defeated by our cavalry, felt that his reputation needed some brightening. Many of the other officers, however, high in command, deemed the effort rash, and hesitated not to express the opinion that, should it fail, it would end the rule of the Confederacy in that section of Virginia. Kershaw executed the first portion of the programme well, and the whole rebel army fought with greater obstinacy than ever before, as their losses attest. Nothing could withstand the impetuosity of our men.

The *Herald's* correspondent has the following concerning our captures at Cedar creek, and the pursuit of the enemy:

The following is the principal part of Gen. Devins' captures: Twenty-two pieces of artillery, including a section of 32-pounders; thirty-nine army wagons, thirty ambulances, 143 mules and 117 horses, two stands of colors and a guidon; 350 prisoners were captured, and a large quantity of small arms. We followed the enemy up to the base of Fisher's Hill, when Colonel Nichols, with his gallant 9th New York, charged them again and drove them back, leaving a considerable portion of their wagon train in his hands, which he secured.

Devin, with his little brigade, kept swooping down upon their rear, gobbling up their officers and men by scores. He pressed them so hard it was impossible to get their artillery out of his way, or their wagons and ambulances. The drivers and cannoniers dismounted and ran off into the woods on either side of the road, and the rear guard of the demoralized rebel army, if it had one, followed suit, leaving the whole train in our hands. Limbers, caissons, wagons and ambulances, were all huddled together in the greatest disorder.

We did not follow up the chase beyond Fisher's Hill. The infantry commands moved up to Cedar Creek, and went into their old corps, while the cavalry bivouacked for the night a little beyond Strasburg, at Buckland. The slaughter of the enemy was immense. The whole country between Middletown and Strasburg were literally strewn with rebel corpses.

At an early hour next morning, the pursuit was continued by Powell's cavalry. He captured fourteen pieces of cannon, which the enemy had driven into the mountains. At Woodstock the column was halted, and rested a short time, when it returned to Strasburg, picking up many prisoners by the way.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Rebel Guerilla Bands—A Freight Train Thrown from the Track and Burned by Guerillas.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 24.—The *Journal* says the rebel General Lyon has five hundred men under his command, and that his move to the south side of the Cumberland River is supposed to indicate an attempt to strike the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad near Charlotte.

Four regiments of rebels were reported at Centreville, Hickman county. To whose command they belong is unknown.

Scouts report Forrest again crossing the Tennessee River below Florence, Ala.

A force of 400 rebels was at Owensboro on Friday.

A guerilla leader, calling himself Colonel Chenoworth, was in Henderson county on Friday. His band committed but few depredations.

It is thought the several outlaw bands scattered along the Ohio River, between the mouth of Salt River and Evansville, will number 2,000.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 24.—A freight train of thirteen box cars, with army supplies, was thrown off the track on the Nashville Railroad, near Woodburn, by guerillas, belonging to the rebel General Lyon's command. The cars and freight were burned and the railroad obstructed thereby during yesterday.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

His Ability to Take Richmond Immediately.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: The opinion is openly avowed by the highest military authorities here that General Grant can, at any time he pleases, with a few hours' fighting, occupy the city of Richmond and force Lee either to capitulate or hastily evacuate the rebel capital. The only reason assigned for the delay is the desire of the Lieutenant General to attain the same result without the serious sacrifice of life that would attend the capture of this stronghold by direct assault at this time.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Defeat of Price Near the Kansas Line—The Rebels Retreating—Losses.

KANSAS CITY, October 23.—The battle of yesterday, between General Curtis' troops and Price's rebels, was quite satisfactory. The rebels are retreating, but Rosecrans will not allow them to get away without another fight, if he can bring them to a stand.

Our loss in the late fight is not heavy, but that of the rebels, judging from the number of their dead and wounded left on the field, must be very great.

Later from Europe.

FARTHER POINT, Oct. 24.—The steamer Belgian, from Liverpool October 13th, Londonderry, 14th, has passed here. Her news is five days later.

There is a better tone in the London money market. Funds are firmer, but the heaviness in commercial circles continues.

The United States steamer Niagara arrived off Shoreham with a Spanish steamer, seized under suspicion of being a blockade runner.

The ship Southern Rights, of Maine, was captured Aug. 22d, by the pirate Florida, and released under bonds.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.—Cotton dull at a decline of 2d per pound on the week; middling Orleans, 24d. Breadstuffs dull, tending downwards. Provisions dull. Lard firm.

Consols closed at 88⅝@88 3-8 for money. Bullion in the Bank had increased £8,000. Illinois Central Shares 51¼@52¼; Erie 41@42.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1864.

The money market opens to-day with, perhaps, a little more activity than prevailed at the close of last week. The number of faces at our bank counters seem to be on the increase. All first class paper was readily taken—nothing else can have a show. The markets to-day, under the influence of the rise in gold, have been active, with a general advance. The transactions in wheat were quite large, at an appreciation of about 5@5½c per bushel.

Exchange remains as before quoted, ½ discount buying; ½ premium selling.

Gold is steadily advancing, under the control, no doubt, of political influences, which seem even stronger now than Union victories in the field. This may last until election, but they must break down immediately after, as the investment will not pay. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd gold broker:

9:30 a. m.	213¾	11:30 a. m.	216⅛
10:00 a. m.	213⅜	12:30 p. m.	[illegible]
10:40 a. m.	215	2:00 p. m.	216¼
11:00 a. m.	215⅞	2:30 p. m.	216¼

The market here opened at 210, advanced to 215, closing firm at that figure. Silver is wanted at 2@ @205. Government bonds wanted at quoted rates. County Scrip is wanted at 97.

Direct authority from the Treasury Department, Washington, states that Mr. Fessenden has suspended the issue of Certificates of Indebtedness. The Department has sufficient funds to meet its requisitions for a period, and the Secretary avails himself of the opportunity for reducing the outstanding amounts of certificates. This measure will have a tendency to improve the demand for the 10-40 bonds and 7-30 notes.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act passed by the State Legislature, at the extra session, a general meeting of the stock holders of all but three of the city banks in the city of Philadelphia, was held on Thursday last, "for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding on the question whether or not the said banks shall become associations for carrying on the business of banking under the laws of the United States, and of exercising the powers conferred by the act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled 'An act enabling the banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States, approved the 22d day of August, 1864.'" To the proposition there was not a dissenting bank, and hereafter all the banks of Philadelphia will be National Banks. Probably most of the banks in Pennsylvania will follow the example of the Philadelphia banks.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—The following new counterfeits have made their appearance:

$10's on Essex Bank, Haverhill, Mass.; on left end, two females and bust of Washington; on right end, figure of an Indian.

$5's on State Bank of Ohio—Dayton Branch; signature engraved; the words "Dayton Branch, Dayton." In centre of note, are quite imperfect.

Dangerous counterfeit $5s on the Bank of Lowville, Lowville, N. Y., are in circulation. They are an imitation of the genuine, and well calculated to deceive those who are not judges.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing prices for cash, Oct. 24, 1864, as received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 24 Clark street, Chicago:

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past 48 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 48 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Seed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured Meats	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 22.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN, WEEK ENDING OCT. 22.

[illegible]

There was a large attendance on 'Change to-day, and under the influence of higher quotations in Gold, and an active demand for shipment, the produce markets were buoyant and active at a material advance in prices.

The Flour market advanced 25c ₱ brl—with sales of about 6,700 brls at $11.00@11.25 for white winter; $9.50@9.75 for red winter; $8.00@9.25 for spring extras; $7.50@8.00 for winter superfine; $6.50@7.00 for spring superfine; and $7.25 for Rye Flour. At the close holders refused to sell below a further advance in prices of 25c ₱ brl.

There was a brisk speculative and shipping demand for wheat, and the market advanced 5@5½c per bushel, with sales of about 265,000 bushels, at $1.78 for No 1 Red Winter, $1.69 for Rejected Red, $1.60@1.62 for no grade red, $1.74@1.75 for No 1 Spring, $1.69@1.71½ for No 2 Spring, and $1.57@1.60 for Rejected Spring—the market closing firm at $1.71@1.71½ for No 2 Spring in store.

Corn was in active shipping demand at an advance of 3@3½c per bushel, with sales of 45,000 bushels, at $1.30@1.30 for No 1 Corn, and $1.27½@1.29 for No 2 Corn—in store—the market closing firm at outside quotations. River and Canal Corn afloat was sold at $1.30@1.32 for No 2.

Oats were active and buoyant at an advance of fully 1½c per bushel, with sales of about 380,000 bushels, at 65@66½c for No 1 Oats, and 63½@63⅞c for Rejected Oats in store—the market closing firm at 66c for No 1 Oats.

Rye was in active demand, and the market advanced 3@4c per bushel, with sales of about 23,000 bushels, at $1.13@1.15 for No 1 Rye, $1.10@1.12½ for No 2 Rye—the market closing firm at the advanced quotations.

Barley was in good demand and firm at $1.60 for No 2 in store. By sample, several small parcels were sold at $1.60@1.70.

Highwines were dull and heavy, with sales of 88 brls at $1.63. There was no speculative or shipping demand.

Provisions were very quiet, and we note light sales of sweet pickled Hams at 18c and prime Lard at 18c.

Seeds were quiet, with light sales of Timothy at $4.00, and Flax Seed at $2.00@3.15.

Salt was dull, but without change in prices. Fine Salt is selling in small lots at $3.00.

Grain Freights were firm at an advance of 1@3c per bushel, with engagements at 6@7c for oats and 9@10c for wheat to Buffalo.

Flour and Grain Bags are in fair supply, with a limited demand. On 4-bushel Burlaps we note a decline of 2c on previous quotations.

In Groceries the market is moderately active, but orders are strictly confined to present wants. Coffee is firm and unchanged. We quote Rio at 50@52c per lb. Raw Sugar is in good supply. Market rules firm at present quotations. On Refined grades we note a further advance of ½c per lb, as the result of an increased firmness in our Eastern markets.

Whitefish are much firmer owing to large purchases on Government account having considerably reduced stocks on hand. There has been no quotable change, but the market has a strong upward tendency. On Mackerel, with a liberal supply, prices have further declined 50c ₱ half brl, and Codfish 25c ₱ 100 lbs. Dried scaled Herrings are in liberal receipt, with a decline of 5c ₱ box.

Linseed Oil firm at previous quotations. Bank Oil in more liberal supply, with a decline of 10c ₱ gal. Castor Oil in large supply. Market moderately active, with a decline of 25c ₱ gal. on previous rates. Carbon Oil in limited supply, with a very active demand; we note a further advance of 2c ₱ gal. We quote best White Oil 80@83c ₱ gallon.

In Beef Cattle the market has been more than usually active for this early period in the week. This is to be attributed to the large quantity of stock left over in the yards unsold on Saturday evening. The entered sales amount to 4,215 head at $2.62½@5.50, chiefly at $4.25@4.75 per 100 lbs. Prices have been irregular, and to effect sales in many instances concessions have to be made, but we note no established change on previous quotations.

The supply of Hogs yesterday was unusually large. With a fair demand, previous quotations have been fully sustained. The entered sales at the various yards amount to 7,164 head at $9.00@11.87½, chiefly at $10.00@10.65 per 100 lbs.

LATER.

In the afternoon the wheat market was buoyant and active, and heavy sales of No. 2 Spring were made at $1.71½@1.73¼—chiefly at $1.72, at which figure the market closed steady. Corn, oats, rye, barley and highwines were neglected.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct 24, 1864.

The Chicago Dry Goods market opens the week quietly. Prices in New York are stiffening, in sympathy with the advance in gold, but the transactions are light. The dullness in trade increases as the election approaches, and there will be a general stagnation until that anxiously looked for event has passed. There is a general impression, that when it is ascertained in whose hands the Government is to be placed for the next four years, the markets will have a basis and business will revive. Everything like speculative movements must be ignored until that period. Considerable amounts of stock are being carried along with the hope of being able to unload after the election at improved prices. But as the re-election of President Lincoln is placed beyond a doubt, the utter fallacy of such hopes must be patent to all. There is no better time to sell than now, or at any day before election. That event will be pretty sure to produce a depression in prices.

DRY GOODS AUCTIONS.—The New York Commercial Advertiser, of Friday evening, says:

The auctions generally were well attended this morning, and there was a marked advance on all descriptions of goods.

Messrs. Haggerty & Co., had a large and desirable sale of cloths, cassimeres, &c. A large number of buyers were present, and the goods were disposed of at an advance of from 5 to 10 per cent on previous rates.

Wildeming, Honnet & Co. had a sale of Upholstery goods and Lace Curtains, the attendance was not large, and the prices, although a moderate advance, did not meet the expectation of the holders, and but few operations were made.

Messrs. Wilderming & Mount had a very extensive sale of Dress Goods, Silks and Shawls, the importation of Messrs. Dunkard & Hutton. There was a large attendance, and an average advance of from 8 to 10 per cent on all descriptions of goods was realized.

Van Wyck, Townsend & Co. had an attractive sale of rich Paris bonnet and trimming ribbons, the importation of Messrs. Strang & Bro. The attendance was good, and about the same advance was noticed in this line of goods as at the other sales.

Messrs. Knobbe & Coches had a large special sale of English, German and domestic hosiery goods. A general advance from 5 to 10 per cent on the entire catalogue was realized.

Philadelphia Dry Goods Market—Oct. 21.

[From the North American.]

The better feeling noticed in the dry goods trade still continues and business with the commission and job houses has been quite active since the close of last week. All standard goods are well held and firm, and for some an advance of 3@5c has been realized on the lowest point reached, same terms, and with more disposition to operate in staple fabrics. Prints, especially, have been quite active, and sellers within the range of 30@35c. In brown sheetings, from 35c, and in bleached goods 40@50c. Cotton flannels, ticks, checks and stripes command fair prices, and woolens find more ready sale and command full prices, with light but well assorted stocks of all the leading articles of the season.

The Provision Contracts at Cincinnati.

[From the Circular of Phillips, Nolan & Co.]

[illegible]

Philadelphia Seed Market—Oct. 21.

The demand is limited, and there is very little doing in the way of sales. Small lots of Flax Seed are reported at $3.00@3.05 per bushel, and Timothy at $6.00. Clover is quoted at $13.00@13.50 per 64 lbs.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1864.

LUMBER—Received, 1,395,000 feet; shipped, 2,218,000 feet. We note that of the unusually large amount of lumber reported shipped, about 7,000,000 feet have been forwarded per Illinois Central railroad. The market is moderately active, and prices are quoted firmer, but with no advance on previous quotations.

SHINGLES—Received, 339,000; shipped, 1,362,000. Market quiet and unchanged.

LATH—Received, 290,000; shipped, 230,000. In fair demand at previous quotations.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

The following are the yard prices:

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct 24, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—With a large overplus of Beef Cattle left in the yards on Saturday evening unsold, and a much heavier supply than usual since, there has been considerably more business transacted than is usual at this early period of the week.

The chief operators have been army contractors and speculators, and we note the sale of 4,215 head, ranging from a shade of Saturday's market, at $2.62½@5.50, but principally at $4.25@4.75 ₱ 100 lbs.

There has been no fresh feature in the transactions of the market. With no diminution either in the large supply to which we alluded in our previous report, or the excess of inferior Beef Cattle, prices rule weak and the demand continues considerably below the supply. Several large sales were effected by drovers and agents yesterday, but at low figures. There is, however, one consolation, namely, that the sales made yesterday and to day will give additional room in the yards, which was badly needed, for the reception of more stock.

The market closed this evening with a moderate degree of activity, and prices continue unchanged at our previous quotations.

BEEF CATTLE SALES SINCE SATURDAY.

SHERMAN'S YARDS.

[illegible]

COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.

[illegible]

SOUTHERN YARDS.

[illegible]

FORT WAYNE YARDS.

[illegible]

HOGS—Received since the close of Saturday's market, about [illegible] head. Entered 7,164 head, at $9.00@11.87½, chiefly at $10.00@10.65 per 100 lbs.

The principal part of the supply since the close of Saturday's market, arrived yesterday. Shippers have bought freely, and several large droves have been purchased by city packers. In the transactions of the market there has been no change on our previous quotations. One or two sales are worthy of note, as indicating the high prices which are still paid for very extra hogs. For weight and quality a drove of 41 head, of Wisconsin hogs, sold by Hall to Tobey, averaging 359 lbs, at $11.87½ for 100 lbs, have rarely been surpassed. Messrs. Cragan & Co. bought of Wright, of Adams county, Illinois, 18 head of very extra grade, averaging 284 lbs, at $11.50; and Bogart sold Priest & Co., 166 hogs av'g 266 lbs at $10.62½ per 100 lbs. Walwork & Mallory received yesterday about 25 cars of very fair quality, which were taken by packers at prices ranging from $10.40@10.80 per 100 lbs.

Numerous complaints are still being made by some of our largest shippers of the loss and inconvenience they are sustaining by the detention of stock at Pittsburg, destined for the New York market. It is stated that nearly 100 double-decked cars of hogs were at Pittsburg this morning which should have arrived in New York and other Eastern markets last week. We are informed that an arrangement was made between the Live Stock Agent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Central Railroads, which was to have taken effect on the 1st instant, by which stock was to be sent through in 4 days 10 hours, on time. The Pittsburg Road, it is alleged, have fulfilled their part of the engagement, whilst the latter Companies have failed to fulfill theirs. Wherever the blame rests, it is quite clear that without a strict adherence to the terms of the agreement between the Railroad Companies alluded to, shippers will be compelled to use the Northern routes exclusively, upon which stock is at present sent through in 5 days, on time. We do hope, now that our hog season has commenced, that every facility will be afforded to shippers for the quickest possible transit of stock.

HOG SALES SINCE SATURDAY.

SHERMAN'S YARDS.

[illegible]

COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.

[illegible]

SOUTHERN YARDS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of 2c storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, 1864.

LAKE AND RAIL FREIGHTS—Were more plenty, and rates have advanced 1@2c ₱ bushel. The engagements to day were: To BUFFALO—schr Carthagenian, with oats at 6c; [illegible]

[illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, [illegible] brls; shipped, [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

CORN—[illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

ALCOHOL—[illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

BEANS—[illegible]

BROOM CORN—[illegible]

BAGS—[illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

CIDER—[illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—[illegible]

GAME—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

ONIONS—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

CARBON OIL—[illegible]

POULTRY—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SUGAR—[illegible]

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—[illegible]

TEA—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

VINEGAR—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

CLEARED.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN,

A LADY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Who is Mrs. S. A. Allen?

As this question is often asked us, we will give a little history of her. Some twenty years ago a lady in New York City observed that her hair was rapidly losing its natural color, and getting gray [illegible]

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing.

The Great Unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying, and Dressing the Hair.

[illegible]

The Restorer Reproduces.

The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

[illegible]

CONVINCING TESTIMONY, FROM DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN.

Free-will Offerings for Benefits Received.

High Praise.

REV. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. [illegible]

Renewed his Age.

REV. M. THATCHER, of New York, [illegible]

Valuable Testimony.

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass. [illegible]

For Children's Hair.

MRS. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. Clark, [illegible]

His Wife Approves.

REV. I. MOORE, [illegible]

High Approval. [illegible]

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE, Nos. 198 & 200 Greenwich St., New York.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, [illegible]

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,
FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

[illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER. [illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. M. Anders & Co.'s IODINE WATER. [illegible]

Tomer's (Upham's) Hair Dye. 50 CENTS A BOX. [illegible]

JNO. J. KROMER, Sole Proprietor, [illegible] Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Drunkenness Cured. [illegible]

Dr. Hand's Specific. [illegible]

Colgate's Honey Soap. [illegible]

Special Notice. [illegible]

Dr. James [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow, [illegible]

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES. [illegible]

.000 MULES WANTED. [illegible]

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, [illegible]

Roback's Stomach Bitters.

Greenbacks are Good BUT Roback's are Better.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.
ROBACK'S BITTERS.
ROBACK'S BITTERS.
ROBACK'S BITTERS.

[illegible] 54, 56, 60 and 62 East Third Street, [illegible] OHIO.

Business Cards.

[illegible] & HUGHES [illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED. [illegible]

CLEARED. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN,

A LADY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Who is Mrs. S. A. Allen?

This question is often asked us, we with pleasure give a history of her. Some twenty years ago a lady of New York City observed that her hair was losing its natural color, and getting gray, and disliking the idea of becoming gray, and adverse to using any dye (knowing them to be injurious), concluded that she would try and invent something to restore her hair to its original color. [illegible]

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing.

Great Unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

[illegible]

The Restorer Reproduces.

Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

[illegible]

CONVINCING TESTIMONY, FROM DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN.

Will Offerings for Benefits Received.

High Praise.

Renewed his Age.

Valuable Testimony.

For Children's Hair.

His Wife Approves.

[illegible]

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE, 198 & 200 Greenwich St., New York.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. M. Anders & Co.'s IODINE WATER.

[illegible]

DR. M. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y. Sold by BURNHAM & SMITH, 146 Lake-st., Chicago.

Kromer's (Upham's) Hair Dye. 50 CENTS A BOX.

[illegible] JNO. J. KROMER, Sole Proprietor, 403 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Drunkenness Cured.

[illegible] JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Hand's Specific.

[illegible] JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Special Notice.

[illegible]

Dr. James.

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow.

[illegible]

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

[illegible]

1,000 MULES WANTED.

[illegible]

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. PROPOSALS FOR WOOD. [illegible]

Roback's Stomach Bitters.

Greenbacks are Good BUT Roback's are Better.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

[illegible]

Business Cards.

[illegible] & HUGHES

NIGHT SCAVENGER. [illegible]

Medical.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Dr. DODGE'S return visits are as follows:—Call at the Sherman House, Chicago, on Saturdays, Oct. 29th; Nov. 26th; and Dec. 24th; call at the National Hotel, Joliet, on Mondays, Oct. 31st; Nov. 28th; and Dec. 26th. Patients should remember the day and hour, and call early as the Doctor cannot remain beyond the appointed time. At Paw Paw, Exchange Hotel, on Wednesdays, Oct. 26th; Nov. 23d and Dec. 21st. At Decatur, Tuncomb House, on Tuesdays, Oct. 25th; Nov. 22d and Dec. 20th. Call at Niles, Bond House, on Mondays, Oct. 24th; Nov. 21st and Dec. 19th. Call at Kalamazoo House, Kalamazoo, on Thursdays, until noon only, Oct. 27th; Nov. 24th and Dec 22d. Call at Marshall, Hendon House, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 27th; Nov. 24th and Dec. 22d. Call at Albion, at the Eating House, on Friday forenoons, Oct. 28th; Nov. 25th and Dec. 23d. Call at Laporte, Parker House, on Mondays, Nov. 7th and Dec. 5th. Call at South Bend, National House, on Tuesdays, Nov. 8th and Dec. 6th. Call at Goshen, Violett House, on Wednesday forenoons, Nov. 9th and Dec. 7th. Call at Kendallville, on Thursday forenoon, Nov. 10th and Dec. 8th. Call at Angola, Eureka House, on Friday, Nov. 11th and Dec. 9th.

REFERENCES—Dr. Dodge will be pleased to furnish all persons the best of reference who favor him with a call.

CONSULTATIONS—Advice, examinations and consultations free.

SUCCESS—Dr. D. has been so long treating chronic diseases that he is sure of success in all curable cases where instructions are followed.

TREATMENT—All treatment is strictly Homeopathic, although bathing, dieting and all other hygienic agencies are highly recommended.

WARRANTED—Cures are guaranteed in all curable cases.

CHARGES—Charges are reasonable, and never exorbitant.

LECTURES—Ladies who call on Dr. Dodge will receive a copy of his Lectures to Ladies, in a small pamphlet, free of charge.

PRESCRIPTIONS—All Prescriptions will be prepared for one month.

CHARGES, WHEN PAID—One-third of the charge for each prescription must be paid when the prescription is received, the balance will be required when a permanent cure is effected.

CURABLE CASES—No cases will be treated unless there is a reasonable prospect of a permanent cure.

DISEASES TREATED—All diseases of the head, ears, eyes, nose, throat, lungs, heart, liver, stomach, bowels, kidneys, womb, ovaries, bladder, skin and bones; in fact, all forms of old chronic diseases.

REMEDIES—All remedies used and treatment adopted constantly invigorate and build up the strength of the patient, and as fast as possible remove the cause of disease.

LONG EXPERIENCE—Dr. Dodge's previous long and extensive experience in the treatment of disease, gives him a decided advantage in all classes of chronic affections.

Educational.

RACINE COLLEGE.

A CHURCH SCHOOL FOR

BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

RACINE, WISCONSIN.

Rev. JAMES De KOVEN, D. D., Rector.

The Rector is assisted in the instruction of the scholars by eleven competent Professors and Masters.

The aim of the school is to give to the students, First. Sound religious instruction, according to the rules and discipline of the Church.

Second. Such intellectual training as will render a lad fit for business life, or thoroughly prepare him for any of the learned professions. The College course proper is in full operation.

Third. Careful physical training in all manly exercises. There is a large Gymnasium for the use of the scholars.

There are two large and very commodious buildings, giving accommodations for 150 scholars. There are 80 acres of land for playgrounds, &c. The scholars all live in the Buildings with the Rector and Masters, eat at a common table and form one family. Vocal music and Elocution form part of the Regular studies of the school.

The winter term will begin Dec. 1st, to continue until April 21. For admission apply to the Rector.

Banking and Exchange.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Capital, ... $200,000.

No. 50 Lasalle Street.

U. S. DEPOSITORY & FISCAL AGENT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR

7-30 Loan and 10-40 Gold Bearing Bonds.

ISAAC S. LOMBARD, Cashier. JOSIAH LOMBARD, President.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

SOUTHWEST CORNER LAKE AND CLARK STS.

CAPITAL, Paid In, ... $500,000.

[illegible]

Clothing.

139 DUANE STREET,

NEW YORK.

JOHN T. MARTIN SON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

MARTIN & BROS.,

(Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago)

Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of

CLOTHING.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

23 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

J. H. REED, 174 Pearl street, N. Y.

E. A. HUNTLEY, Chicago.

Insurance.

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Montague St., near Court, Brooklyn, N. Y., and 128 Broadway, N. Y.

Western Agency, 87 Washington St., Chicago.

CASH CAPITAL . . . . $125,000.

The Directors of this sound and reliable Institution are composed of the most substantial citizens of Brooklyn and New York. Extra inducements are offered to those seeking Life Insurance by this Company.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.

RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

WM. J. MOLLYNEAUX, General Agent, 87 Washington street, Chicago.

Drs. J. A. & H. S. HAHN, Medical Examiners.

N. B.—Special agents appointed in the principal towns in Illinois. Application should be made to the General Agent, with reference, in Chicago.

Marshal's Sale.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE—IN ADMIRALTY.

By virtue of Writs of Sale issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, in Admiralty, dated on the 6th and 5th days of October, A. D. 1864, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at Cairo, in said District, on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit:—About 18 bales of Cotton, and 5 lots of Cotton and Whisky, the same having been ordered by the Court to be sold by the Marshal of whom it may concern.

D. L. PHILLIPS, U. S. Marshal.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 10th, 1864.

Coal.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

CHICAGO, Sept. 20, 1864.

The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, and Shamokin Coal Company of Pennsylvania, can now supply families, brewers, bakers and country dealers, with Lump, Large Egg, Small Egg, Range and Chestnut Coal, by the single ton or cargo, at LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Also, Lehigh, Blossburg, Briar Hill, Erie, Chippewa, Mineral Ridge and Illinois Coals.

[illegible] Railroad Crossing. Post Office Box 697.

ROBERT LAW.

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the name of

BRAINERD, IVES & CO.,

For the transaction of a general Commission and Produce business.

Cash advances made on shipments to New York and other points. Office No. South Water street (up stairs.)

C. E. BRAINERD.

S. A. IVES.

D. S. BROWN.

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1864.

Premium Certificates.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF PREMIUM CERTIFICATES. [illegible]

All parties concerned will take notice and govern themselves accordingly. JAMES OAKES, Lt. Col. 4th Cav. U. S. A., Supt. Vol. Rec. Service, Ill.

Railroads.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. [illegible]

NEW YORK THROUGH LINE.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1864.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION NOV. 8

Republican Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

For Governor:	RICHARD J. OGLESBY.
For Lieut. Governor:	WILLIAM BROSS.
For Sec. of State:	SHARON TYNDALE.
For Auditor:	O. H. MINER.
For State Treasurer:	JAS. H. BEVERIDGE.
For Sup. Pub. Instruc:	NEWTON BATEMAN.

Presidential Electors.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

JOHN DOUGHERTY, of Union.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, of Du Page.

BENJAMIN M. PRENTISS, of Adams.

District Electors.

Dist. I—JOHN V. FARWELL.

II—ANSON S. MILLER.

III—JOHN V. EUSTACE.

IV—JAMES S. POAGE.

V—JOHN I. BENNETT.

VI—WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

VII—FRANKLIN BLADES.

VIII—JAMES C. CONKLING.

IX—WILLIAM WALKER.

X—THOMAS W. HARRIS.

XI—NATHANIEL M. McCURDY.

XII—HENRY S. BAKER.

XIII—ZENAS S. CLIFFORD.

For Members of Congress.

At large—SAMUEL W. MOULTON.

Dist. I—JOHN WENTWORTH.

II—JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.

III—E. B. WASHBURNE.

IV—A. C. HARDING.

V—EBON C. INGERSOLL.

VI—BURTON C. COOK.

VII—H. P. H. BROMWELL.

VIII—SHELBY M. CULLOM.

IX—HUGH FULLERTON.

X—N. M. KNAPP.

XI—E. CALLAHAN.

XII—JEHU BAKER.

XIII—A. J. KUYKENDALL.

Nominations for Cook County.

For State's Attorney—CHARLES H. REED.

For Sheriff—JOHN A. NELSON.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court—WILLIAM L. CHURCH.

For Coroner—Dr. WILLIAM WAGNER.

For State Senator, Twenty-fourth District—FRANCIS A. EASTMAN.

For Representatives in the Legislature Fifty-Ninth District (West)—WILLIAM JACKSON, N. W. HUNTLEY, A. D. COOK.

Sixtieth District (South)—A. H. DOLTON, EDWARD S. ISHAM.

Sixty-first District (North)—GEORGE STRONG, A. P. STEVENSON.

APPOINTMENTS.

HON. WM. BROSS AND E. S. TAYLOR'S APPOINTMENTS.

Jerseyville, Jersey Co. . . . . Wednesday, Oct. 26
Carrollton, Green Co. . . . . Thursday, Oct. 27
Winchester, Scott Co. . . . . Friday, Oct. 28
Pittsfield, Pike Co. . . . . Saturday, Oct. 29
Quincy, Adams Co. . . . . Monday, Oct. 31
LaPrairie, Adams Co. . . . . Tuesday, Nov. 1
Hamilton, Hancock Co. . . . . Wednesday, Nov. 2
Carthage, Hancock Co. . . . . Thursday, Nov. 3
Macomb, McDonough Co. . . . . Friday, Nov. 4

WASHBURNE AND STORRS' APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Washburne, Union candidate for Congress in the Third District, and E. A. Storrs, Esq., of Chicago, will address the people as follows:

Fulton, Whiteside Co. Wednesday evening, Oct. 26
Sterling . . . . . Friday evening, Oct. 28
Warren, Jo Daviess Co. . . . . Saturday, Oct. 29
Lee Center, Lee Co. . . . . Monday p. m., Oct. 31
White Rock, Ogle Co. . . . . Tuesday p. m., Nov. 1
Lane . . . . . Tuesday evening, Nov. 1
Franklin Grove, Lee Co. . . Wednesday p. m., Nov. 2

Mr. Storrs will speak at Morrison, Whiteside Co., on Thursday evening, Oct. 27.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX'S APPOINTMENTS.

Janesville, Wisconsin . . . . . Wednesday, Oct. 26
Chicago . . . . . Thursday evening, Oct. 27
Joliet, Will Co. . . . . Friday, Oct. 28
Dubuque, Iowa . . . . . Saturday, Oct. 29
Davenport, Iowa . . . . . Monday, Oct. 31
Warsaw, Hancock, Ill. . . . . Wednesday, Nov. 2
Keokuk, Iowa . . . . . Wednesday evening, Nov. 2
Quincy, Adams Co., Ill. . . . . Thursday, Nov. 3

HON. WM. P. KELLOGG'S APPOINTMENTS.

Greenbush, Warren Co. . . . . Wednesday, Oct. 26
Bushnell, McDonough Co. . . . . Thursday, Oct. 27
Galesburgh, Knox Co. . . . . Friday, Oct. 28
Farmington, Fulton Co. . . . . Saturday, Oct. 29
Freeport, Stephenson Co. . . . . Tuesday, Nov. 1
Fulton, Whiteside Co. . . . . Wednesday, Nov. 2
Elgin . . . . . Friday, Nov. 4
Chicago . . . . . Saturday, Nov. 5
Canton . . . . . Monday, Nov. 7

GOV. YATES' APPOINTMENTS.

Charleston, Coles Co. . . . . Thursday, Oct. 27
Paris, Edgar Co. . . . . Friday, Oct. 28
Freeport, Stephenson Co. . . . . Tuesday, Nov. 1
Fulton, Whiteside Co. . . . . Wednesday, Nov. 2
Alton, Madison Co. . . . . Friday, Nov. 4
Belleville, St. Clair Co. . . . . Saturday, Nov. 5

NEW APPOINTMENTS BY GEN. OGLESBY.

The following list of appointments has been made for Gen. Oglesby:

Prairie City, Cumberland Co. . Wednesday, Oct. 26
Marshall, Clark Co. . . . . Thursday, Oct. 27
Paris, Edgar Co. . . . . Friday, Oct. 28
Danville, Vermillion Co. . . . . Saturday, Oct. 29
Jacksonville, Morgan Co. . . . . Monday, Oct. 31
Pekin, Tazewell Co. . . . . Wednesday, Nov. 2
Peoria, Peoria Co. . . . . Thursday, Nov. 3
Metamora, Woodford Co. . . . . Friday, Nov. 4
Middleport, Iroquois Co. . . . . Saturday, Nov. 5
Champaign City, Champaign Co. . . Monday, Nov. 7

APPOINTMENTS OF MAJ. GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN AND GEN. I. N. HAYNIE.

McLeansboro, Hamilton Co. . . . . October 26
Carmi, White Co. . . . . October 28
Equality, Gallatin Co. . . . . October 31
Harrisburg, Saline Co. . . . . November 1
Vienna, Johnson Co. . . . . " 3
Metropolis, Massac Co. . . . . " 5

GENERAL PALMER'S APPOINTMENTS.

General Palmer and others, as follows:

Joliet, Will co., Friday . . . . . Oct. 28
Chicago, Cook co., Saturday . . . . . Oct. 29
Quincy, Adams co., Monday . . . . . Oct. 31
Mendon, Adams co., Tuesday . . . . . Nov. 1
Warsaw, Hancock co., Wednesday . . . . . Nov. 2
Carthage, Hancock co., Thursday . . . . . Nov. 3
Augusta, Hancock co., Friday . . . . . Nov. 4
Monmouth, Warren co., Saturday . . . . . Nov. 5

HON ANSON S. MILLER'S APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. Anson S. Miller, Presidential Elector, will speak at

Elgin . . . . . Thursday evening, Oct. 27
Geneva . . . . . Friday evening, Oct. 28
Waukegan . . . . . Saturday evening, Oct. 29
Woodstock . . . . . Monday evening, Oct. 31
Sycamore . . . . . Wednesday evening, Nov. 2
Geneva . . . . . Thursday evening, Nov. 3

LIEUT. GOVERNOR HOFFMANN'S NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Governor Hoffman will address our German fellow citizens as follows, in the evening:

Carlinville, Macoupin Co. . . . . Friday, Oct. 28
Jacksonville, Morgan Co. . . . . Monday, Oct. 31
Aurora, Kane Co. . . . . Friday, Nov. 4

HON. S. W. MOULTON'S APPOINTMENTS.

Mason, Effingham Co. . . . . Thursday, Oct. 27
Effingham . . . . . Friday, Oct. 28
Kansas, Edgar Co. . . . . Monday, Oct. 31
Paris, Edgar Co. . . . . Tuesday, Nov. 1
Tuscola, Douglas Co. . . . . Wednesday, Nov. 2
Shelbyville, Shelby Co. . . . . Monday, Nov. 7

GERMAN MASS MEETINGS.

Dr. Charles Riehle will address German Mass Meetings as follows, in the evening:

Centralia, Marion Co. . . . . Wednesday, Oct. 26
Carlinville, Macoupin Co. . . . . Friday, Oct. 28
Jacksonville, Morgan Co. . . . . Monday, Oct. 31
Eureka, Woodford Co. . . . . Wednesday, Nov. 2
Metamora, Woodford Co. . . . . Thursday, Nov. 3

Lieut. Governor Hoffman will be present at several of the above meetings.

SWEDISH MEETINGS.

The gallant Col. Oscar Malmborg, late of the 55th Illinois Infantry, and the Swedish and Norwegian Vice Consul, P. L. Hawkenson, will address their fellow countrymen on the political issues of the day as follows:

Moline, Rock Island county . . . . . Oct. 27
Andover, Henry county . . . . . Oct. 28
Bishop Hill . . . . . Oct. 29
Galesburg, Knox county . . . . . Oct. 31

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

391 Union Majority on the Home Vote!

[From the Pittsburg Gazette, 21st.]

We have now official returns from every county in the State. The three counties not official in our list yesterday, have since been received. Forest gives 13 Union majority; Jefferson 202 Cop.; and York 2 808. Adams is 411 Cop., instead of 365; Fulton 288 instead of 290; Clarion 968 instead of 986; Cambria 1,048 instead of 1,070, and Westmoreland 1,477 instead of 1,478. With these corrections the vote foots up as follows:

Union	197,392
Copperhead	197,001
Union majority	391

These figures are made up from the published official returns in each county, and are no doubt correct.

General Grant's Family.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]

The family of Gen. Grant, you will remember, some time since took up their residence in the city of Burlington, N. J. They are still there, occupying a trim little cottage on a quiet street running from the heart of the city down to the banks of the Delaware. The place is by no means pretentious or aristocratic, and has nothing at all to distinguish it from its neighbors, having, perhaps, been selected for that very reason by the wife of our greatest general, who is equally as plain and practical-minded as himself. At almost any hour of the day, passing the cottage, you will see a stout, rosy-faced girl, probably eight or nine years of age, trundling her hoop on the sidewalk or playing in the yard; and if you have seen the Lieutenant General, or any of the better pictures of him you will not need to be told that this robust laughing girl is his child—Nellie Grant. Like him, she is compactly built, and there is in her face the same frank, honest look which so attracts you in the father. Nellie is, of course, a great favorite with the maidens of her age, and few "children of larger growth" pass her in her play without a pleasant nod or word. They remember—these loyal people of quaint old Burlington—that the father of this bright-faced loiterer in their midst is carrying on his shoulders in these solemn days of peril the burden of a nation's fate, and out of gratitude to him they bestow upon her and the mother, who lives so quietly within this modest cottage, the kindliest hommage and respect, never wearying in exhibitions of thoughtful interest and regard.

Great Union Meeting in the Hot-bed of Copperheadism—Gen. Logan Beards Allen in his Den.

JONESBORO, Ill., Friday, Oct. 21, via CAIRO, Oct. 23.

We have had a Union demonstration here to-day in this county, which four years ago only gave Lincoln an entire vote of 157. It could not naturally be expected to be very large, but it was, there being over 2,000 people upon the grounds. Threats having been freely made that Gen. Logan would not be allowed to speak here, that the speaker's stand would be destroyed, &c., &c., the precaution was taken not to erect seats until this morning, and to build the platform upon wheels, to be moved to the place selected for the meeting at pleasure. The car was beautifully decorated with flags, including among the number those of the 18th and 31st Illinois, one of which Gen. Logan had fought under as Colonel, in the early part of the war. Contrary to all predictions the people came flocking into Anna and Jonesboro to-day on foot, horseback, and in all kinds of vehicles. About noon all were congregated around the speaker's stand in the public square of Jonesboro. Gen. Logan, D. L. Phillips, J Kuykendall, and the Marshal of the day, made their appearance upon the platform, and were received with hearty applause. Logan was perhaps well known to two-thirds of those constituting his audience.

After music &c., the General commenced his address, and spoke for about three hours, all the while listened to with marked attention by all excepting a few Copperheads outside of the crowd, who sought to break up the assemblage by shouting for McClellan. One of these fellows was severely punished by a soldier, and then after the adjournment of the meeting, furnished a joke, by giving the same scamp a severe but mental drubbing. This was only an interlude, however, and only served to stir up the wrath of the speaker, and cause him to empty stronger vials of wrath on the heads of Josh Allen and his compeers, into whose dirty nest Logan had just made his first speech, when some women shouted lustily for Lincoln and Johnson, and quiet was restored.

There is only one portion of Gen. Logan's speech which need be dwelt upon. It was that in which he incidentally mentioned the renegade Josh Allen, candidate for Congress in the 13th District. In this connection the speaker said: "And now let me say a few words about this man Allen. I know him well, and a greater humbug and traitor walks not unhung. When the war first broke out, and at about the time that I returned from Congress to this very district, in order to raise a regiment and to enter the field and service of my country, I met Josh Allen stalking about the southern part of the State, trying to turn it over to the rebels; and he made a proposition to me to stump the district for the Confederacy, to induce the southern half of Illinois to secede with me, your speaker, at the head of her secession forces, and I told him I'd see him in hell first. This declaration was received with immense applause, and Logan concluded saying in substance, he saw before him thousands of those who knew him, and every one of them within sound of his voice, he called upon to testify to those of the friends of Josh Allen, that he had said what he had said in regard to his treasonable proposition to divide his native State and aid in a conspiracy to destroy his country. He said he had not made this declaration in any of his earlier speeches, as he was saving it up to hurl it upon the fellow in his own district.

Every body who knows John A. Logan knows he speaks the truth of that man Allen, and that he will back up that which he has said.

The meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Union candidates, after a brief speech from Gen. J. N. Haynie.

To-day Gen. Logan speaks at Cairo. Union county will probably have her immense majorities for Democratic candidates of the past greatly reduced. The present canvass will probably give no more than two hundred for McClellan. Four years ago she cast only 157 votes in all for Lincoln. The District, from all appearances, will go for the Union ticket, though the Mackerelites are moving heavens and earth to make it go in a contrary direction.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Congratulatory Order by Gen. Butler.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Oct. 23, 1864.

The following congratulatory order has just been issued by Gen. Butler to the Army of the James:

HEADQ'RS DEP'T VIRGINIA AND N. CAROLINA, ARMY OF THE JAMES, BEFORE RICHMOND, Oct. 11, 1864.

Soldiers of the Army of the James:

The time has come when it is due to you that some words should be said of your deeds in pursuance of the plan committed to you by the Lieutenant General commanding the armies. For the first time in the war, fully taking advantage of our facilities of steam marine transportation, you performed marches without parallel in the history of the war. At sunset of the 4th of May you were threatening the enemy's capital from West Point and Whitehouse, within thirty miles of its eastern side.

At sunset of the 5th of May, by a march of thirty miles, you transports 300 men, their luggage, supplies, horses, wagons and artillery within fifteen miles of the south side of Richmond, with such celerity and secrecy, that the enemy were wholly unprepared for your coming, and allowed you, without opposition, to seize the strongest natural position on the continent. A victory all the more valuable, because bloodless.

Seizing the enemy's communications, you held them till the 28th of May, meanwhile your cavalry under Gen. Augustus Kautz, cut the Weldon Railroad below Petersburg twice over, and destroyed a portion of the Danville Railroad, while the colored cavalry, under Col. Robert M. West, joined you by a march from Williamsburg across the Chickahominy to Morrison's Landing.

From the 12th to the 16th of May you moved on the enemy's works around Fort Darling, holding him in check, while your cavalry cut the Danville Road, capturing his first line of works, and repulsing, with great slaughter, his attack, which was intended for your destruction. Returning to your position you fortified it, repulsing several attacks of the enemy, until you have made it strong enough itself. Fortifying City Point, Fort Powhattan, Wilsons Wharf and Fort Pocahontas, you secured your communications, and have practically made a base within fifteen miles of the rebel capital, there to remain.

Re-embarking after you had secured houses, you held with hardly your whole effective strength, under Major General W. F. Smith, you again appeared at White House within 48 hours after you received orders to march, participating at the memorable battle of Cold Harbor, with the army of the Potomac, where the number of gallant dead attest your bravery and conduct. Again returning, in the advance of that army on the 15th of June, under Gen. Smith, the 18th corps captured the right of the line of defenses around Petersburg, and nine pieces of artillery, which lines you have since held for three months.

On the 29th of June a portion of Smith's corps, under Brig. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, again threw itself upon the enemy's communications between Richmond and Petersburg, and destroyed miles of the road, holding it cut for days. The tenth corps on the 14th day of August passed the James at Deep Bottom, under Maj. Gen. D. B. Birney, and by a series of brilliant charges carried the enemy's works near New Market, and two days later the enemy's line of works at Fussell's Mills, defended by the best troops of Lee's army, and brought back four guns and three battle flags as trophies of their valor.

Again crossing the James on the 29th of September, with both corps, with a celerity, precision, secrecy and promptness of movement seldom equalled, with both corps in perfect co-operation, you assaulted and carried at the same movement, the enemy's strong works, with double lines of abatis, at Spring Hill, near Newmarket, while the remaining division of the 18th corps, under Major Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, carried by assault battery Harrison, capturing twenty-two pieces of heavy ordnance, the strongest of the enemy's works around Richmond. The army thus possessed itself of the outer line of the enemy's works, and advanced to the very gates of Richmond.

So vital was our success at Battery Harrison, that on the 1st of October, under the eye of Gen. Lee himself, massing his best troops, the enemy made most determined assaults upon our lines to retake it, and were driven back with a loss of seven battle-flags and almost the annihilation of Gen. Clingman's brigade. After weeks of preparation and massing all his veteran troops on our right flank, on the 7th of October the enemy drove in one corps, with the loss of some pieces of artillery, but meeting the steady troops of the 10th Corps were repulsed with great slaughter, losing three commanders of brigades killed and wounded, many field and line officers and men killed and wounded and prisoners.

Such is the glorious record of the army of the James. Never beaten in battle; never repulsed in an assault by a larger portion of its force than a brigade. All these triumphs have not been achieved without many loved and honored dead. Why should we mourn their departure? Their names have passed into history, emblazoned on the proud roll of their country's patriot heroes. Yet we drop fresh tears for gallant Gen. H. B. Burnham, a devoted soldier, leading his brigade to the crest of battery Harrison, where he fell amid cheers of victory. In his memory battery Harrison will be officially designated Fort Burnham.

Of the colored soldiers of the 3d division of the 18th and 10th corps, and the officers who led them, the General commanding desires to make special mention. In the charge on the enemy's works by the colored division of the 18th corps at Spring Hill, Newmarket, better men were never better led. With scarcely an exception, the officers of the colored troops have justified the care with which they have been selected. A few more such gallant charges, and to command colored troops will be the post of honor in American armies. Colored soldiers, by coolness, by steadiness and determination, courage and dash, have silenced every cavil of doubt. This was so evinced when a musket is placed in the hands of every able-bodied negro who wishes to use one.

In the present movement, where all have deserved so well, it is almost invidious to mention names. Yet justice requires especial gallant acts to be noticed. Maj. Gens. Ord and Birney received the thanks of the Commanding General for prompt celerity of movement of their corps, both in time and manner, thereby affording thorough co-operation, though moving over different lines. Their active promptness cannot be too much commended as an example in other operations. To be able to give troops an exact time is a quality as scarce as it is valuable. Gen. Ord received a severe wound while directing the occupation of a captured redoubt. Brig. Gen. Stewart is particularly distinguished for his gallantry in leading his division in the assault until he lost his arm. To this is added a long list of names recommended for promotion.

B. F. BUTLER, Major General Commanding.

BURNING OF THE STABLES AT THE RIVERSIDE TROTTING PARK.

Large Number of Valuable Horses Burned to Death.

[From the Boston Journal, Oct. 18.]

The extensive stables at the Riverside Trotting Park in Brighton, owned by S. S. Wright & Co., of Boston, were entirely consumed by fire at about 10 o'clock last evening, and a large number of the most valuable horses in the country perished in the flames. There have been several trots at the Park within the past few days, at which some of the most noted trotting horses were competitors, and many of these, which were being kept temporarily at the stable, were either burned to death or so seriously injured by the fire that they cannot survive and be of any service.

The stable was new, having been built during the past year, and comprised twenty-eight stalls, together with numerous spacious apartments for the storage of hay and grain.

The fire was first discovered bursting from the top of one of the horse stalls, and over which hung a lighted lantern. The flames communicated at once with the hay lofts, and the whole structure was soon in a blaze and beyond the power of being saved.

About eighteen horses were burned to death. Among the most prominent of those that perished was the famous "Belle of Hartford," owned on the New York course, owned by Mr. H. C. Beckwith, of Hartford, Conn. The "Belle" was a competitor in a race yesterday, and made the best time that has been made in this vicinity for a long while. "Lady Lincoln," another horse of great renown, together with her running mate, both of which were brought here by Mr. Beckwith, was also burned to death, and the horse "Prince," which is extensively known as one of the best trotters in the country, was also badly burned inwardly, and will probably die.

Besides these superior animals Mr Beckwith also loses a large number of fine harnesses, blankets and other equipments, for the splendor and magnificence of which he is noted among sportsmen. It is regarded as a low figure when his loss is estimated at $20,000 or $25,000, on which there is no insurance.

DESPERATION OF THE SOUTH.

Arming of the Negroes—Freedom to All who Fight for Slavery—The Most Significant Sign of Weakness.

The following article, from the Richmond Enquirer, and the letter of the rebel Gov. Allen, of Louisiana, which is appended, will attract very marked attention throughout the country:

CONSCRIPTING THE SLAVES.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 18.]

The proposition to extend the Conscript Law to the slaves of the States was first formally advanced by the Enquirer in the issue of the 6th inst. Since that time we have received many assurances of its popular favor, and none whatever of opposition to it. We learn that the planters in the extreme Southern States favor the proposition, and some have signified their readiness to free five, ten or fifteen of their slaves if they will enter the army. The near approach of the time when the Congress meets again, requires that expression be given to the sentiments of the country upon this important measure. We, therefore, earnestly invite its discussion, and open our columns to opponents as well as friends of the proposition.

The result of the late elections is still in doubt, and whether Lincoln or McClellan will be elected, it is yet impossible to determine, but there is no uncertainty as to the question of carrying on the war. Whether Lincoln or McClellan be the next President, the voice, and the almost unanimous voice, of that people is for a vigorous prosecution of the war. The duty of preparing to meet that issue, will be before the approaching session of the Confederate Congress; that body will have before it, for consideration, the ways and means, as well as of men as of money, for carrying on the war, on our part.

The war cry of the enemy, "no parley with rebellion in the field—no compromise with slavery in the readjustment," fully informs our people that, in plain vernacular, the whites of these States are to be subjugated to slavery, and their slaves reduced to the miserable condition of Yankee free negroes. This is the view of the people, among our enemies, and this will be the result of the war, whether ended by Lincoln or McClellan, if the people of these States permit themselves to be conquered.

The conscription of negroes should be accompanied with freedom and the privilege of remaining in the States; this is no part of abolitionism, it is the exercise by the master of the unquestionable right of manumission; it is remunerating those who defend our cause with the privilege of freedom. Nor should this important subject be prejudiced with questions about putting the negro on an equality with our friends, brothers and fathers. Many of the soldiers in their childhood were fondled and nursed by faithful negro nurses, and yet no question of equality was ever raised. Many a man has manumitted slaves without ever being subjected to the suspicion of being an abolitionist.

The issues involved in this war are too exalted in their importance and character for us to permit them to be compromised by being degraded to a question of property. The liberty and freedom of ourselves and of our children, the nationality of our country, the right of enjoying any kind of property, the houses over our heads, and the very graves of our children and friends, are involved in the struggle. Failure makes slaves of all, white and black; robs all of property, real and personal; divides our lands among our conquerors, who will plow up the very graves of our dead as fertilized ground for making money. We have in our midst a half million of fighting material which is property—shall we use that property for the common cause? Justice and sound policy demand that we make freemen of those who fight for freedom. We conscript the master and we impress his horses, cattle, wheat, and every other property except slaves. The very exception is an imputation that this war is for slavery and not for freedom. By conscripting the negroes, we show to the world the earnestness that is in our people; we prove to our enemies that at the moment of our supposed exhaustion, in the fifth year of the war, we shall meet them with larger armies than we have before raised; and we explode the false accusation that we are fighting for slavery, or a slaveholders Confederacy.

There are those who doubt whether sound policy would trust negroes with arms. We are not of those who entertain any fears upon that subject. Drill and discipline makes valuable soldiers of Russian serfs, and no negroes in these States are so ignorant and brutal as these serfs. Between service with the Confederacy and with the Yankees, between living among us, with all their strong local attachments, and going among strangers who are now openly buying and selling them to recruiting officers, our slaves will find no difficulty in choosing. And, when once it is understood that freedom and a home in the South are the privileges offered by the Confederate authorities, while the enemy extend the beggarly hospitalities of Yankee philanthropy, not only will desertion from our ranks be unfrequent, but the drafted negroes of the Yankee armies will exchange service.

This subject addresses itself to the consideration of our people, at this particular time, with great force. The prospect of four more years of war is before our people. The enemy will not even "parley" with us without unconditional surrender, the fruits of which would be confiscation of all property, the deportation of whole communities, the degradation of the people, and the domination and tyranny of Yankee masters. There can be no reconstruction which does not embrace a surrender first, which will not permit confiscation afterwards, which does not insure enslaving the whites, without freeing the blacks. If there are any weak-kneed people who imagine they can save their property by reconstruction, let them study the shibboleth of all parties in the United States—"no parley with rebellion in the field; no compromise with slavery in the adjustment." Unconditional surrender is first demanded before even a parley. We are to lay down our arms and submit to the kindness of the Butlers, Grants, Shermans, and Sheridans; to the fate of New Orleans, the condition of the Valley, the misery of Atlanta, and, after all that degradation, give up all our slaves in the adjustment. If there are any reasons against extending conscription to slaves, we should like to have them stated, but we are decidedly of the opinion that the whole country will agree to the proposition, and that at an early day the next Congress will be called upon to provide for it by law.

THE RAID INTO VERMONT.

Account from an Eye-Witness—Murder and Theft by Rebels—Threats to Avenge Atlanta—The Green Mountain State under Arms.

[From the Troy Times, Oct. 20.]

NEWS OF THE RAID.

Troy and many other Northern cities were excited, last evening, by the news of a raid upon the village of St. Albans, Vermont. We issued a third edition at five o'clock, containing the bare announcement of a transfer of the war to Northern soil, and awaited further particulars, which we are enabled to present to-day, from the lips of an eye-witness of the murderous and ruffianly transaction, Mr. J. B. Baldwin, conductor of the sleeping car train from Rouse's Point to Troy, who reached here at five o'clock this morning. As narrated by him, the St. Albans raid will long be remembered as one of the most daring and brutal events in the present war.

THE STEALTHY ARRIVAL.

Mr. Baldwin has been taking a vacation for a few days—stopping at the American Hotel, St. Albans. About a week ago some strangers came to board at this house and the Tremont. One of them, calling himself Colonel, appeared to be a prominent one among them. He was a man of medium size, about thirty-five years of age, and appeared to have no other name than that of Colonel. Others of the party, who subsequently proved to be thieves and murderers, were habited in the uniform of United States officers, and all wore a sort of wrapper or cape and each carried a satchel slung by a shoulder strap at the left side, after the manner of English sportsmen. There seemed to be no concert of action between any of these men—they said nothing to each other in public—no conversations ensued that would attract attention—to all appearances, they were substitute brokers, contractors or speculators, such as are often seen in frontier towns—St. Albans being only sixteen miles from the Canada line. On Tuesday night the strangers in the village were reinforced by others, who arrived in the train from Rouse's Point, and new faces appeared at the breakfast tables of the hotels. On Wednesday morning, a further batch of conspirators arrived, till about thirty raiders had collected. And then the plan was ripe for execution.

HOW THE ATTACK COMMENCED.

At 3 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, Oct. 19, St. Albans was in a state of apparent quiet common to New England towns—manifesting no more excitement than an occasional team driving through the streets or a whistle from some approaching train among the Green Mountains. The blue waters of Lake Champlain, at some distance from the town, were unrippled; the leafy slopes back of the place were still. But the calm was soon succeeded by a storm. Our informant, Conductor Baldwin, was standing on the steps of the American Hotel, just as the town bell rang out the hour of three o'clock, when he saw a man coming out of the door of the First National Bank, and as he did so a citizen on the steps knocked him down.

A second was also floored, but the third raider had a pistol in his hand, and the citizen retreated. The conductor thought the affair was the freak of some drunken men, but soon he saw symptoms of a disturbance at other points. Several men appeared, brandishing about with pistols, in parties of five to ten. One of these gangs met a Mr. Morrison and presented a weapon to him, demanding his surrender. He answered, "You are joking, boys." They fired, and he fell, weltering in his blood. Our informant saw him throw up his hands and then sink on the ground, and then he realized for the first time that the village was attacked by an organized body of men, bent on pillage and regardless of human life.

BANKS ROBBED—PEOPLE SHOT.

Meanwhile the attack had been simultaneous upon the three Banks—the First National, Franklin County, and St. Albans. Parties entered each. When the teller or cashier, expecting no evil, asked what they desired, the leader presented a pistol with the exclamation, "You are my prisoner. If you make an inch we'll blow you through." Others of the gang then went to the vault and drawers, and laid violent hands on all the specie, bills and other articles which they could find, and filled the side satchels which each wore, as we before described. Of course resistance was useless, for the surprise was complete. At the Franklin County Bank, the raiders pushed the cashier, Mr. Beardsley, and one of the clerks, into the vault, and locked them up, and the prisoners were not released until late in the night.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

Then commenced a reign of terror in the village. Plunder had been accomplished, and violence followed. The raid was brief, but the scene must have been terrible while it lasted. The thirty or more marauders rushed up and down the streets firing their pistols in every direction. Whenever they saw a citizen or group of men, they would aim in that direction. They had magnificent arms—seven-shooters—and as fast as one weapon was unloaded, they drew another and kept up the fusilade. Mr. Baldwin says he can only liken the sounds to the noise of the Fourth of July morning in a large city. There was a continuous bang! bang! bang! Of course this reckless use of fire-arms could not continue long with nobody hurt. The sheriff of the county fell; Mr. Huntington was shot while resisting the robbery of his store; a woman, whose name we could not learn, fell, and, more dastardly than all, as the guerrillas were leaving the town, they saw a little girl in the street, and wantonly killed her. And the bullets were lying around among the buildings in the main street, nearly all of which bear marks of lead. Windows were broken, blinds chipped, and people wounded. It was a scene that beggars all description.

THE "CHIVALRY" AS HORSE THIEVES.

Of course, the entire populace rushed into the streets. They had no idea of the cause of the disturbance, for they were engaged in their usual daily avocations, and the raid was "like thunder from a clear sky." The guerillas, as they rushed through the town, stopped all the citizens they met, and gathered them in squads under guard of a few men armed with pistols, retaining them as prisoners on the common. Meanwhile the remainder of the banditti started to secure horses. They took two from Field's livery stable, five from Fuller's, several from the American and Tremont stables, and a $1,200 span from Mr. Clark, of Rutland, securing about thirty in all. Their adroitness in cutting off harness was marvelous, and the contents of the saddle-makers' shops soon enabled the villains to become cavalry, instead of foot-pads.

THREATS OF THE "CONFEDERATES."

Meanwhile their threats were terrible. "We will burn your d—d town," they said. "We will treat you as the people of Atlanta were treated." They also said: "We are coming back again, and will burn every town in Vermont." Their imprecations were of a blasphemous character. They claimed to be Confederates. Our informant does not think any of the men were Canadians. They all looked like Americans, and Southerners at that. These demons continued their infernal pistol firing—killing a man named Morse after they began to "take prisoners."

THE RETREAT.

All this was the work of twenty minutes. Conductor Baldwin says he can scarcely realize that it all happened, and that so much was done in so short a time. The guerillas having all secured horses and saddles commenced their retreat. They abandoned the prisoners and rode off northward, firing their pistols as they proceeded. It appeared to be their intention to make an attack on the Missisquoi Bank, at Sheldon.

PURSUIT.

When the villagers became thoroughly aroused to what had happened, they acted in a manner worthy of their Green Mountain sires in the days of the Revolution. Captain Conger, with eight men, started in pursuit; twenty more followed in half an hour. People seized guns, pistols, cutlasses and clubs, and came out into the streets. Stores were closed—business was suspended. Everybody was wild with excitement. No one showed any fear—all were ready for action. But there was a babel of suggestions, questions, incidents, escapes, comparisons of losses, and speculations as to the future. Telegrams were sent to Montpelier, and the citizens made preparations for home defense.

THE AUTHORITIES AROUSED.

The Legislature, which was in session at Montpelier, and the Governor, received dispatches from St. Albans at 5 o'clock, announcing the raid. The former appointed a committee; the latter ordered 2 000 stand of arms from the arsenal at Vergennes, and sent 100 veteran reserves from Burlington; Col. Benton and 100 volunteers from Burlington, and 100 trusty firemen from Brattleboro. Gen. Dix at New York, was communicated with, and gave orders for prompt pursuit. It is thought that the United States avengers will hardly stop for the imaginary Canada line if they get sight of the banditti.

IMPORTANT TO DISTILLERS.

The Tax on Domestic Spirits.

In the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the case of the Government against John Gibson and others was taken up on Wednesday before Judges Grier and Cadwalader. This was an amicable action, which came up yesterday for argument upon a case agreed upon by the parties, upon substantially the following state of facts, involving a question as to the payment of certain taxes levied by acts of Congress upon domestic distilled spirits. The facts agreed upon were: First, That the defendants are, and have been, since July 1, 1862, manufacturers of domestic distilled spirits in Westmoreland county, Pa. Second, That in compliance with the act of Congress of July 1, 1862, they had erected near their places of manufacturing certain bonded warehouses, which were accepted as such by proper authorities; and under the law, its terms having been complied with, they had deposited therein, from time to time, quantities of domestic distilled liquors. Third, That on the 30th of June, 1864, they had in such bonded warehouses 138 127 gallons of proof spirits, manufactured by them after March 7, 1864, and 20,937 gallons manufactured before said date, and which had been duly returned to United States officers as bonded spirits. Fourth, That on the 30th of June, 1864, defendants paid to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the United States, for the proper district, the sum of $87,063.70 as tax on the spirits aforesaid, a receipt in form being for "proof spirits manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale by them during the period commencing the 10th day of February, and ending the 30th day of June, 1864, both days inclusive, in accordance with the provisions of an act approved July 1, 1862." Eighty-five thousand dollars of this sum was deposited by defendants to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in the First National Bank of Philadelphia, on the 28th of June, 1864, and the balance, $2,063, was paid June 30, 1864, when the exact amount of spirits in the bonded warehouses, upon which no tax has been previously paid, was ascertained. Fifth—The 138,127 gallons manufactured after 7th March, 1864, and before July 1, 1864, upon which 60 cents per gallon duty had been paid, remained in the warehouse until after July 1, 1864, but was subsequently removed therefrom for sale by defendants without any additional duty having been paid thereon. The first tax imposed upon domestic distilled spirits was by act of Congress, July, 1862, which fixed the tax at 20 cents per gallon. The second tax was an additional tax of 40 cents per gallon, imposed by act of Congress, March 7, 1864, and the act of Congress of June 30 imposed an additional tax of 90 cents after July 18, 1864, and after the first of February, 1865, still a further tax of 40 cents per gallon, making in round numbers a total tax upon such spirits, after February 1, 1865, of $1.90 per gallon.

The counsel for the United States cited the Act of July 1, 1862, Section 44 of which, among other things, provides that "the duty on the spirits stored in such warehouse shall be paid when and as it is sold or removed from such warehouse for sale." And on behalf of the Government it was argued that these liquors being in the warehouses after the 30th of June, 1864, they were chargeable with the additional duty of 90c per gallon, imposed by the Act of that date. Counsel for the defendants, on the other hand, cited the 55th Section of the Act of June 30, 1864, a portion of which reads as follows: "And all spirits which may be in the possession of the distillers, or in public or bonded warehouse, on either the 1st of July or February aforesaid, no duty having been paid thereon, shall be held," etc., and contended that the duty having been paid before the provisions of the Act were to operate, the defendants were clearly not liable for the additional 90c per gallon sought to be recovered. The Court was of the same opinion, and directed judgment to be entered in favor of the defendants. The amount at stake in the case was about $124 315.13 and it is only one of a number in which like questions are pending.

Quaker Influence.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

In looking over the late election returns, it will be readily observed that in those counties where the Society of Friends are most numerous, the Union majorities are largest. This is not because of a large number of voters belonging to this denomination, but rather on account of the influence they exert on the community around them, leavening them into the same political views with themselves. The following table contains the names of a number of counties and the quarterly meeting of Friends in each, and the Union majorities in said counties respectively:

County.	Quarterly Meeting.	Majority.
Hamilton	Union	1,890
Henry	Spiceland	1,889
Wayne	Whitewater	2,874
Randolph	New Garden	1,335
Grant	Northern	317
Howard	Honey Creek	523
Hendricks	Plainfield	1,259
Parke	Western	806
Total		12,010

Numerous other smaller meetings and neighborhoods, almost all over the State, show the same results, so that we have come to the conclusion that the balance of power rests with this section of the Christian church in Indiana, for there has not been one Quaker vote given to the Democratic nominees in this State, that we know of, and if there is any member of the Society that is likely to vote for George B. McClellan, we should like to know it, that we may pay him a friendly visit.

When we Close the Polls.

You rats and weasels and vermin various of Democratic politics, can't you see that it is the ballot-box of nations, the battle-field, at which Americans are now doing their voting? You and the slave-breeders have driven us to it. You have compelled us to vote, with muskets in our hands, whether we will have Government or Anarchy—the rule of majorities or minorities—the Declaration of Independence or the crack of the plantation whip. Our grandfather stood at the polls eight years, and closed them with a triumphant vote for the Government of a majority. You and the slave-breeders and slave-drivers have broken up the Eighty years' acquiescence in the result of the Revolutionary election. You insisted upon opening the polls, and trying the question of free Government over again. You commenced voting it down at Sumter, Richmond, Wilmington and Mobile. We swear that when we close the polls, the Law of the Majority shall be established in America for ever and ever and ever.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Union Prisoners in Richmond Paroled to Vote for McClellan.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 17, 1864.

The Republican Press throughout the North have frequently called the attention of the public to the fact that the rebels in Richmond and all through the South, are hopefully looking and praying for the election of McClellan in November, and are doing all in their power to elect "The Hero of Malvern Hill" to the highest office in the gift of the people. As a further evidence of this, Mr. E. B. Coates, who addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting in Union League Hall, in this city, on Saturday evening last, stated that a relative of his, now living in Lancaster county, Pa., who has recently been paroled by the rebels, informed him that the Richmond authorities caused an examination to be made of all the Union prisoners in Richmond and Belle Isle, to get the sense of the soldiers on the great issues now before the people of the North, before they were removed to safer quarters or paroled. It appears that the night before the examination took place some of the prisoners got a hint of the dodge about to be practiced by the McClellanites in Richmond, and were prepared. On the following morning an officer came round, and addressed this soldier about as follows:

"Well, Yank, how do you feel to-day?" "Not very well. I wish I was out of here." "I suppose you do; you would like to be home to vote for Lincoln next November, wouldn't you?" "No, Sir. It is true I would like to be home to vote, but not for Lincoln. If it were not for him, I would not be here to-day." "And who would you vote for, pray, if not for Lincoln?" "I'd vote for Little Mac, the man that would put a stop to this war at once, and settle the matter for ever." "What is your name, young man?" "R. C. W——, Sir." "All right; I'll see if I can't have you paroled and sent home to your friends." The officer left, and to the great joy of Mr. W., he was paroled next day, with other McClellanites, while those who were foolish enough to show their preference for Mr. Lincoln were removed further South for safe keeping.

This young man is now zealously working for the election of Lincoln and Johnson, and, unless the signs of the times deceive us wonderfully, they will be elected, despite the efforts of McClellan and his Richmond friends to defeat them.

LESLIE.

An Address to Mr. Lincoln.

On the 1st instant the following address, bearing the signatures of one hundred and sixty members of "The International Association for the Advancement of Social Science," lately in session at Amsterdam, was presented to the United States Consul at Amsterdam for transmission to Mr. Lincoln:

To Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

We have followed with profound interest, from its origin, the struggle between the energetic citizens of the North and the slaveholders of the South. While regretting the bloodshed and the evils resulting from war, we congratulate you upon the constant firmness with which you and the great nation which elected you have defended justice and humanity. Convinced that the United States nation will issue from this trial stronger than ever, and with a future definitely separated from every servile institution, we await the speedy triumph of the holy cause of liberty. We are sure that the destinies of the great republic will never be compromised by you.

A Good Story on Gilman.

We learn that when John M. Gilman spoke at Lake City, not long since, an amusing circumstance occurred. There was an old lady present in the audience, who, as Mr. Gilman proceeded with his Copperhead speech, manifested sundry symptoms of impatience; at length her indignation exceeded all bounds, and springing to her feet, she cried out in a high shrill voice: "I won't listen to you any longer—you've told more than fifty lies in the last twenty minutes," and she marched down the whole length of the room to the door. Reaching this point, she turned around and gave Gilman another "piece of her mind." The audience was composed two-thirds of Republicans. She addressed them as follows: "You ought to be ashamed of yourselves to sit there and listen to such lies. If I was a man I wouldn't let him talk so. You ought to follow my example—leave the room at once."

The old lady's speech was hailed with bursts of laughter and thunders of applause, and she sailed out triumphantly, leaving Gilman so completely staggered and overwhelmed that he did not recover himself during the remainder of his speech.—*St. Paul Press, 13th.*

A she Copperhead near Sing Sing went to the green-house of a Unionist to purchase a wreath for a plaster bust of McClellan (not modeled by the people—their's won't be done till November.) "What kind will be most appropriate?" said she. "Wreaths for the dead are usually made of Immortelles, Madam." That woman stayed not upon the order of her going. She went.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

New Music.

THE CHORUS WREATH.

A COLLECTION OF

Sacred and Secular Choruses,

FROM

ORATORIOS, OPERAS AND GLEE BOOKS.

Designed as a Standard Book for Choirs, Musical Societies, Conventions and Schools, and containing

THE MOST DESIRABLE PIECES,

FOR

PRIVATE PRACTICE & PUBLIC PERFORMANCE

1 Vol. 12mo. pp. 232. Bds. $1.50.

Sent by mail post paid, on receipt of the price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

General Notices.

ROGERS & CO.,

Coal and Pig Iron Merchants,

Have for sale in lots to suit,

300 Tons	"A No. 1"	UNION IRON.
200	"	B No. 1 UNION IRON.
200	"	No. 1 SCOTCH IRON.
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50	"	No. 1 POKEEPSIE IRON.
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Lehigh, Blossburg, Lackawanna and Erie Coals.

OFFICES—141 Market corner Monroe, and South Clark street, north of C. B. & Q. R. R. Crossing.

Post Office Drawer 5913

MULES WANTED,

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 18, 1864.

I wish to purchase in open Market, Mules, for which I will pay the sum of One Hundred and Seventy (170) Dollars each in Checks on the U. S. Treasury for Certificates of Indebtedness; for all such as will pass inspection at the U. S. Corral in this city.

They must be not less than fourteen (14) hands high, strong, stout, compact, well developed animals, in full health, free from any blemish or defect, which would render them unfit for severe work and must have shed the four front colt's teeth and developed the corresponding four permanent teeth—two in each jaw.

Payment will be made for lots of six (6) or over.

By order of JAMES A. EKIN, Colonel in charge of First Division Q. M. G. O.

J. M. BRADSHAW, Captain and A. Q. M.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 18th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.

The indiscriminate sale of spirituous liquors to United States Soldiers is many times productive of irreparable injury to the service, and always attended with results subversive of good order and discipline—therefore it is ordered that—

1. The sale of spirituous liquors in any quantity at or within the jurisdiction of any Camp or Post, within the Military District of Illinois, to any enlisted man in the service of the United States is positively prohibited.

2. Officers of the day, of guard, of any Provost guard, or detachment Commander, is required to arrest any person or persons violating this order, close at once his or their place of business, and report the facts, together with the arrested party to the Camp or Post Commander, who will cause a proper investigation to be made under his supervision, and upon conviction appropriate all property contained under this order to the use of the nearest Hospital, together with such punishment as the best interests of the service demand.

By order Brig. Gen'l John Cook.

GEO. W. CARTER, Capt. & A. A. A. Gen'l.

REMOVAL.

BARNUM BRO'S.

Have Removed to

Nos. 3, 5 & 7 LAKE ST., Up-Stairs,

Where we shall do a Wholesale business exclusively in the goods we are receiving direct from England, France and Germany, a large and extensive stock of TOYS, FANCY GOODS, BASKETS, &c. In domestic goods we have direct from the manufacturers Tin Toys, Notions, Cages, Pipes, &c., &c. Dealers in these goods will save money by buying at 3, 5 and 7 LAKE STREET.

TWO LADIES FROM MASSACHUSETTS, successful teachers, wish situations in the West. Latin, French and Gymnastics taught. High references given and expected. Address "Bay State," Tribune office.

REMOVAL.—Isaac R. Diller's Real Estate Office is removed to Fullerton Block, Dearborn st., Near Washington street, Room No. 5, second floor.

NOTICE.—The Howe Sewing Machine Office having been discontinued in this city for the present, none of these machines or machine needles and findings for the same, at the Wheeler & Gibbs Sewing Machine Office, 121 Lake st.

J. O. BRYANT & CO., Former Agents H. S. M.

CLINTON PETROLEUM CO.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 1.

New York, Oct. 5, 1864.

The trustees of the Clinton Petroleum Co. have declared a dividend of one per cent for the month of September, payable Oct. 21 at the office of the company, No. 31 John street, New York, to stockholders of record at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.

New York, Oct. 5, 1864.

The trustees of the McKinley Oil Co. have declared a dividend of three per cent (out of the net earnings of the company for the month of September) payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 31 John street, New York, to stockholders of record at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 6.

New York, Oct. 5, 1864.

A dividend of one per cent for the month of September has been declared payable at the office of the Company, No. 31 John street, New York, on and after Oct. 17th, 1864, to stockholders of record at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 1.

New York, Oct. 17, 1864.

A dividend of one per cent for the month of September, has been declared payable at the office of the Company, No. 31 John street, New York, on and after Oct. 24, to stockholders of record at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

Medical.

BRANT'S

The above is the Trade-Mark adopted by

BRANT'S

GREAT INDIAN

MEDICINES,

Which, for more than twenty-five years have sustained the most extensive and wonderful popularity, and have permanently cured more than ten thousands of persons in all parts of the United States. The receipts for these most valuable Remedies were obtained of CAPTAIN BRANT, THE LEARNED AND TALENTED INDIAN CHIEF, and were used for many years with great success, long before their introduction to the American public. They are purely vegetable, never injure, and always cure.

FOR CERTIFICATES

Of the efficiency of these remedies, and the wonderful cures performed by them, see

BRANT'S MAGAZINE,

Which may be procured GRATIS from wholesale and retail Druggists.

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INDIAN

PULMONARY BALSAM

CURES

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Difficulty of Breathing, Hooping Cough, Pains in the Back, Breast, Side and Chest, Hectic Fever and Night Sweats, Neuralgia and Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Weakness, Chronic Dysentery and Bloody Flux, Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum and Teething.

PRICE . . . . . ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

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INDIAN

PURIFYING EXTRACT

Is the most certain PURIFIER of the BLOOD ever prepared and used for that purpose. It is a purely vegetable, sanative, and permanently cures the following diseases:

Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Secondary Syphilis, Eruptions and Pimples on the Face, Liver Complaint, Chronic Fever and Ague, Debility, Bleeding and Itching Piles, Lumbago, Cancer and Cancerous Ulcers, Costiveness, Sore Eyes, Dyspepsia.

And all other diseases arising from IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

PRICE . . . . . ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

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INDIAN

MAGIC CARCLE

The only sure and infallible remedy in existence for the cure of SORE THROAT, and a certain preventive of that terrible disease, DIPTHERIA.

PRICE . . . . . FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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BRAZONIA

By which the most obstinate cases of Fever and Ague are cured by external application, and without the use of Calomel, Quinine, or any other medicine. This favorite Indian Remedy for

FEVER AND AGUE

Has only recently been introduced to the public, and has given immediate and permanent relief which all other remedies have failed.

PRICE . . . . . ONE DOLLAR PER PACKAGE.

SEE CERTIFICATES IN BRANT'S MAGAZINES,

Which can be obtained of Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

The above invaluable medicines are for sale in Chicago by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, LORD & SMITH, and all Druggists.

DIXON, CLARKE & HALLETT,

Sole Proprietors,

149 Chambers st., New York City

DR. EASTERLY'S

IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA.

This is the only medicine that will cure diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, viz:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, old Sores, Fever Sores, Swellings of the Glands, Leprosy, White Swellings, Piles, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Goitre, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, all Chronic diseases and all diseases arising from the use of Mercury.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK.

[illegible]

DR. EASTERLY'S

AMERICAN LINIMENT.

This valuable Liniment will cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Contracted Tendons, Swelled and Stiff Joints, Lumbago, and all Diseases where an external remedy is indicated.

[illegible]

CURE YOURSELF.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC.

This Medicine is a speedy and radical Cure for Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Chordee, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs caused by Contagion or Weakness of either Sex Males or Females.

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DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM

Will Cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

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Constitution Water.

[illegible]

THE CITY.

GRAND MASS MEETING

CONSTITUTION WATER.

[illegible]

The Great Remedy for the

CONSTITUTION!

AND THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Diabetes, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

Constitution Water

[illegible]

DIABETES

[illegible]

CONSTITUTION WATER

Is without doubt the only known remedy for Diabetes, and we have as much confidence that it is a specific as we have that opium will produce sleep, and fearlessly say that it has cured every case in which it has been used.

Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating.

Disease occurring from one and the same cause will be entirely cured by the Constitution Water, if taken for any length of time.

In Dysmenorrhea, or Painful Menstruation, and Menorrhagia, or Profuse Flowing.

[illegible]

SUPPRESSED MENSTRUATION.

[illegible]

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.

PHYSICIANS

Have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for the want of a better remedy.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.

DIURETICS

Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.

Read! Read!! Read!!!

DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1863.

[illegible] J. V. L. DE WITT.

BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1862.

[illegible] WM. H. VAN BENSCHOTEN.

WETHERSFIELD, CONN., March 7, 1863.

[illegible]

THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.

[illegible]

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRICE, $1.00.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.

Morgan & Allen, General Agents,

No. 46 Cliff Street, New York.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1864.

THE CITY.

GRAND MASS MEETING AT METROPOLITAN HALL, ON THURSDAY EVENING.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives, will address the Union men of Chicago, on Thursday evening next.

Let there be a grand rally to hear the distinguished champion of liberty from Indiana. He has made a gallant fight at home and now he comes to help us.

The galleries will be reserved for the Ladies, and the PLATFORM FOR THE SOLDIERS.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Republican Union Mass Meeting.

At DesPlaines Station on the Chicago and North Western Railroad, at the Old Camp Meeting Grounds, near Rand's Bridge in the town of Maine, Cook County, on TUESDAY, at 2 P. M., Nov. 1st, 1864. Maj. Gen. Oglesby, Col. R. G. Ingersoll, and other distinguished speakers have been invited and are expected to speak.

Hon. John Wentworth has promised to speak!

Come one and all and consecrate anew the old Camp Ground by your devotion to *Liberty* and the Union! Let all men who love their country more than party—who desire the utter and complete overthrow of the Rebellion, the triumph of our cause and the preservation of the Republic, with all the blessings of Constitutional freedom, come up to this Love Feast of Liberty!

All are cordially invited. Come on foot and on horse-back, come with your wives and children. Come with the old banner floating above you. Come and make this the noblest outpouring of loyalty in Northern Illinois.

Per order of Committee of Arrangements.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Programme of the Lincoln and Oglesby Club for the Remainder of the Campaign.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 27.

There will be a grand torchlight procession of all the Wide Awake organizations in the city, accompanied by music and banners. Leave Lincoln Hall at 7 o'clock sharp. March past Metropolitan and Bryan Halls, and such other parts of the city as may be agreed upon. Hon. Lyman Tremain, of New York, one of the most popular and eloquent orators of the day, will speak at Bryan Hall at 7½ o'clock in the evening. The Wide Awake procession will visit Bryan Hall, and also Metropolitan Hall, where the Hon. Schuyler Colfax is announced to speak.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

There will be a grand city and county Union mass meeting and celebration of our political and military victories, to which distinguished speakers have been invited and are expected to be present, commencing at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the Public Square. Speaking from four stands or two, as may be thought best.

Cook County and other neighboring counties are invited to participate.

In the evening a grand torchlight procession of Wide Awakes and others, in which all the workingmen's and other patriotic organizations of the city and county are invited to take part. Speaking in the evening at Bryan Hall, with singing and music.

The State Central Committee, and all clubs and other patriotic organizations of the city and county, and the citizens of Chicago and Cook county, are respectfully invited to co operate and participate.

SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 5,

all Union Leagues, all Wide Awakes and all political and patriotic organizations, of whatever name and nature, as well as our citizens generally that have at heart the success of free principles and the re-establishment of our Government upon the foundation of eternal justice, are invited to join in a grand torchlight procession, and march with music and banners through the principal streets of the city.

TUESDAY EVENING NOVEMBER 8.

Report at the polls at their opening in the morning acting under direction of the Special Campaign Committee appointed by the candidates.

JOHN L. HANCOCK,
President of the Lincoln and Oglesby Club.

Union Mass Meetings. FOR COOK COUNTY.

Union Mass Meetings will be held in the following towns of Cook county, at the times and places hereinafter mentioned:

At Dunton Station, Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 26th, at 2 o'clock.

At East Wheeling, Thursday afternoon, Oct. 27th, at 2 o'clock.

At Hoolison's (Dutchman's Point) in town of Niles, Thursday evening, Oct. 27th, at 7 o'clock.

At Lemont, Friday afternoon, Oct. 28th, at 2 o'clock.

At Blue Island, Saturday afternoon, Oct. 29th, at 2 o'clock.

At Schaumberg Centre, Monday afternoon, Oct. 31st, at 2 o'clock.

Hon John Wentworth, the Union Candidate of the county and others, will be present and address all these meetings. Let the people turn out in their might and hear these champions of Right, Justice and Liberty.

JOHN L. HANCOCK, Chairman.
S. A. IRVIN, Ass't. Sec,
Camp. Committee.

Hon. John Wentworth will speak at Thornton Station on Tuesday, and at Worth on Saturday.

There will be a Union meeting at Lemont, in this county, on Friday evening, which will also be addressed by Messrs. Wentworth, Jackson and others. All men in favor of the Union as it was, and the Constitution as our fathers made it, are invited to take part in the proceedings.

Fourteenth Ward—Grand Rally.

A meeting of the Union men of the Fourteenth Ward will be held this evening, at Fritz Frillman's, on the corner of Wells and Division streets, at which it is hoped every Union man in the Ward will be present. H. F. Waite, Esq., who is nightly doing good service in the cause, having repudiated the Copperhead ticket and platform, will be on hand, and other able speakers. Let all attend.

CARL SCHURZ.—Major General Carl Schurz, the great German orator, will speak in Turner Hall at the German mass meeting, on Thursday evening next.

MILITARY.—A squad of 307 drafted men and substitutes, in command of Capt. S. Porter, arrived in town from Davenport, on Saturday evening, and proceeded to Camp Fry.

ACCIDENT.—Herman Oswald, a carpenter, was severely injured yesterday by falling from the roof of a barn which he was shingling. He was slightly intoxicated. He struck upon a pile of lumber, crushing one leg badly and injuring his spine. He was taken home to No. 46 North Curtis street, and Dr. Rowan called to attend him.

HUNDRED DAY TROOPS.—There are still four Illinois hundred day regiments at Camp Fry. The 132d was mustered out of the service a week ago, but has not yet been paid. The 134th expect to be mustered out this week. The 140th and 142d each await an honorable discharge.

Whose fault is it that the boys of the 132d have not yet received their pay?

MICHIGAN SOLDIERS.—It will be good news to many of the Michigan boys in our State, to learn that an order was issued a few days since, granting a twenty day furlough to all Michigan volunteers in Illinois camps of rendezvous, or instruction, or in hospitals in the State. It is estimated that there are about five hundred such persons, many of whom will now visit home for the first time in three years.

PIANO FORTE TUITION.—We would call the attention of parents wishing instruction on the piano for their children to the presence among us of a highly accomplished lady—Mrs. R. H. Hale, recently from London, England. She combines a good knowledge of the instrument, a thorough acquaintance with the principles of musical science, and aptitude to teach. Pupils cannot be placed in better hands. Her residence is No. 13 Randolph street.

WM. J. MCNEIL.—The Union Executive Committee of the Independent Order of Good Templars have engaged the services of Wm. J. McNeil as a Temperance City Missionary. He has already commenced his labors, and will devote his whole time to the cause. Communications may be addressed to postoffice box 3,734, or left at the office of Coudery & Law, No. 168 South Clark street. It is hoped that all good men will extend to Mr. McNeil their sympathy and support.

THE "CLEVELAND JACK" MURDER.—Yesterday morning, Walter Bolan and Charles Doty—the two men arrested on suspicion of having murdered "Cleveland Jack," on Saturday night, the 15th inst., and since confined in prison—were brought before Judge Williams, of the Circuit Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. An examination was gone into to determine if the evidence offered at the inquest were strong enough to hold them. Upon the conclusion of the testimony Bolan was remanded into custody, and Doty was discharged—the evidence being insufficient to hold him.

BIGAMY.—Samuel Cook was yesterday arrested charged with the crime of bigamy. A few months ago he became acquainted with a respectable widow lady living in La Salle, and persuaded her to marry him. He then induced her to sell her house in La Salle and give the money into his hands. She came with him to Chicago on a canal boat, and while waiting in this city she was deserted by him and left with three children without a penny or morsel of food. It has since been ascertained that he has another wife living in New York, and it is now sought to punish him for his crime. The case comes up to-day.

A SLANDERED SHODDITE.—The modern Iago of the 19th century, who didn't get a Brigadier Generalship, and in the burst of disappointed ambition resigned the service, and is now taking consolation in thinking that he will be the "gentleman from Cook," at the hands of the party who was "decided" a few days ago in Indiana, was very appropriately snubbed yesterday afternoon in front of the Sherman House. While standing in consultation with the "Virginia reaper" on the prospect of the coming threshing, he was met by a couple of gentlemen, one of whom he inquired, "have you seen my letter in this morning's *Times*?" "No," says the gentleman addressed, "I have not." The valiant Ex-Colonel rejoined, "Don't you take the *Times*?" "No," replied the gentleman indignantly, "I never read it [illegible]." [illegible] "What do you mean, sir?" "Nothing sir, only it's a d—d lying sheet, and it don't make any difference who writes what's in it," was the reply. The Colonel [illegible] by taking a little *hair* Democracy. The gentleman objected, saying, "I only drink with loyal men," and took his departure, leaving the Colonel in the hands of "Mick, jr." for consolation at the stirring rebuke administered.

PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN.—It is not supposed that a newspaper whose business it is to aid the rebel cause by every lie which the meanness of [illegible] who has not the honor or the courage to shoulder a musket for Jeff. Davis and State rights could invent, would hesitate to attack every loyal [illegible] the course of whose profession enabled him to fight rebels in the field, or whose resources and business enabled him to aid the government [illegible]. [illegible] that Sheridan's dispatches are a tissue of lies from beginning to end, and that Early has not been beaten in the Shenandoah valley, as Sheridan reports, and in the same column with three editorials the first of which argues that Sheridan is a [illegible] and the third is too obscure to be read even in a brothel, and an attempt to insinuate something to the injury of a banking firm in this city whose offices is in having issued a monetary circular in the course of which occurs the statement that "no one can foresee his affairs too carefully till Old Abe is re-elected and Richmond taken." The animus of the article is so plain that no one can be deceived by it [illegible] in connection with it. The house of Preston, Willard & Kean, [illegible] the respectable in the community at the contemptible.

WESTERN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Another Meeting—Proposition of the Directors—Its Acceptance.

A second meeting of the depositors of the late Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company, was held last evening, at the rooms of the Mercantile Association. There was quite a large attendance, from sixty to seventy persons interested being present. J. H. McVicker, Esq., occupied the chair and E. S. Jansen acted as Secretary.

The Chairman stated that the committee of nine appointed at the last meeting were not fully prepared to report, but that Mr. C. L. Fargo would present a proposition from a portion—a majority—of the Board of Directors, as follows:

PROPOSITION.

For the purpose of enabling the Western Marine and Fire Insurance company to resume business, and secure its creditors against loss as possible, it is proposed by the present Directors to pay into the company as a gratuity, $4,000 in cash, upon condition that the creditors of the company shall receive the certificates of deposit of the company for fifty per cent of their claims payable in three, six and nine months, and certificates of full paid stock in the company for the balance; said certificates of deposit to be endorsed by the present Directors individually, as a surety for their final payment; Provided, however, that any Director may be relieved from such surety by an additional gratuity of $5,000. But it is understood that at least three of the persons who are now Directors shall guarantee the payment of the certificates of deposit, as aforesaid. The new stockholders are immediately to have a representation of four members at least in the Board of Directors; one-half of the present stock of the company to be surrendered and cancelled.

In submitting this proposition, the undersigned speak positively for themselves, and in regard to the other two Directors would say, that from one a final decision has not yet been obtained; and the other, being absent from the city, has not been consulted upon this definite proposition, but there is good reason to believe he will assent to it on his return.

They would also say that there has not been opportunity to confer with all the present stockholders in reference to surrendering half of their stock, but so far as they have been consulted, all are willing to comply with that condition of the proposition, and there is no doubt the others will readily do so.

J. H. WOODWORTH,
W. H. WAITE,
GEO. W. GAGE.

Mr. Nelson Tuttle tells me that he thinks his brother, Frederick Tuttle, will sign the foregoing proposition on his return home, and says he would do so were he in his brother's place.

J. H. WOODWORTH.

Mr. F. Hilly offered a resolution censuring Messrs. Tuttle and Cook, the other two Directors, for their conduct in connection with the settlement of the bank.

After a brief discussion it was withdrawn.

Mr. Wadhams offered a resolution to the effect that the Committee of nine be instructed to accept the proposition of the Directors.

Mr. C. L. Fargo explained that if Messrs. Cook and Tuttle did not accept or agree to the proposition offered by the other Directors, that by the terms of the proposition they were responsible for an additional $5,000 each, which would make the gratuity $25,000.

An informal vote was then taken on the resolution of Mr. Wadhams, and it stood ayes 25, noes 5.

Before a formal vote was taken Mr. Burnham stated that there were 130 depositors interested in this measure, and this was but a partial expression of their voice. This proposition infers that the assignment would be raised; but this must have the consent of all the depositors. The committee don't think any better to-day of the assets than they did last week. In fact, he thought worse of them. It was last week thought that they would pay 50 cents on a dollar. Now he did not believe they would pay that. This proposition reduces the present stock to $50,000, and with this reduction Mr. Woodworth is of the opinion that the certificates to be issued will be paid when due, and by having the additional cash capital proposed, many of the holders of certificates, when necessity required it, could have them discounted by the institution. The new stockholders would have four of the Directors at the start—the entire board being composed of nine—and the prospect of a still larger number at the annual meeting in January. The idea the speaker wished to convey was that the bank should go on, and that thus the stock may, by proper management, be run up to par, and the depositors in this way get their entire claims. The proposition offered by the Directors did not absolve them from any responsibility for their delinquencies. They can be prosecuted for these just as effectually. If there had been any wrong, it should be brought to light and punished. If the proposition is accepted it will make the cash capital about $50,000 in addition to the assets, and, including them, about $170,000.

A gentleman thought if the bank paid dividends as fast after it got this capital as it did when it had no capital that all would soon get their pay. On the acceptance of the proposition he had voted in the negative, but if this was the best that could be got he was ready to accept it.

Mr. Colby said if the proposition was accepted, an investigation could be had, and if any money had been stolen they could look it up.

Mr. McVicker said that there were about sixty gentlemen present, and he would like to know what amount of deposits they represented. He thought no man need feel any delicacy about giving in his amount because it was small. It would only show that he was smarter than the rest of the unfortunate crowd.

Mr. J. P. Brooks said he owned $5,000 or $6,000 of the stock, and he wanted an investigation. He felt sure there had been stealing. He moved that A. Ford Spink, or some other expert accountant be employed to go from the Alpha to the Omega, make a full and complete report, and have it printed in pamphlet form. He did not believe the Directors would court investigation. He personally knew that they were opposed to it. Mr. Spink was willing to commence at once, and work night and day until every item was thoroughly traced out, and see where the money has gone. He did not believe the bank had lost $175,000 in legitimate transactions. He said that one of the Directors of the bank entertained the absurd idea that it was his duty to look into, and thoroughly, what was doing by the officers. He went to the bank, looked over the books, examined the vaults, &c. None of the other Directors were present to help him. His conduct was reported to the other Directors, and the result was that a "boy" came to his office the next day, wanted to buy his stock, and he sold it, being glad to escape the responsibility of a connection with such an institution. He wanted the affairs of the bank thoroughly investigated.

Mr. Fargo stated that a special committee from the Committee of Nine, had been appointed for that purpose.

Mr. Brooks thought if a proper expose be made, both the depositors and stockholders would get every dollar of their dues.

Mr. McVicker stated that an accountant could be put at work at once, and the general impression was among the committee that Mr. Spink was the man.

Mr. Fargo said the proposition of the Directors to make the gratuity of $25,000, was offered particularly to afford immediate relief to the depositors. He thought the proposition the best that could be offered, and it would relieve the depositors if carried out.

The motion instructing the committee to accept the proposition was then laid on the table.

A motion was then made that the Secretary proceed around the room, and take the amount of the claim of each depositor or creditor present. Carried.

The Secretary reported that the aggregate amount represented was $124,635. The whole amount of claims is about $250,000. Among the creditors was one colored man to the amount of $2,700.

Mr. Bushnell offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Mr. G. C. Cook, one of the stockholders, and also one of the Board of Directors of the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company deserves the censure of honest men, in neglecting to attend to his duties as a Director, in withdrawing his deposits, and also in advising his friends to draw their deposits the day before it failed; and since the failure, in refusing to assist the balance of the Directors in devising some plan to secure the depositors, some of whom had all their money in the institution, and are suffering in consequence of their being unable to get their money, while he is rolling in wealth, some of which, at least, honestly belongs to people who placed confidence in the bank, and suffered in consequence of his culpable neglect.

This resolution was discussed by Mr. Haddock, Mr Colby and Col. Sweet, and was finally withdrawn by the mover.

The acceptance of the proposition of the bank was taken from the table by resolution.

Col. Sweet spoke in favor of the acceptance. His experience was that assignments eat out the hearts and substance of even solvent institutions. He thought no rights of depositors would be lost by the acceptance of the proposition.

The resolution to accept the proposition of the Directors was then unanimously passed.

A resolution was then offered that the depositors be called upon to sign an agreement to accept the proposition of the Directors, it not being regarded as binding any one unless all the depositors signed it; and that the arrangement be consummated within thirty days. This was carried by a vote of 30 to 2, many present not voting.

The above agreement was signed by about forty gentlemen present, and the impression was strong that all would sign it. The Committee request all depositors to call at the office of Jerry Nottingham, under the Tremont House, Dearborn street, and sign their acceptance to the proposition.

After a vote of thanks to the Mercantile Association, for the use of their rooms, the meeting adjourned to assemble at the call of the Committee.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

The Propeller "Tonawanda" Blown up in the River—One Man Killed and Five Others Wounded.

Yesterday afternoon, one of those dreadful accidents, once so common on our Western waters, but now happily very seldom suffered, occurred in the South branch of the Chicago river, by which one man was launched into eternity, and six or seven others wounded.

At 20 minutes to five o'clock the Propeller "Tonawanda," Captain Cation, while nearing Van Buren street bridge, exploded her starboard boiler, causing in one instant a total wreck of what was a moment before a magnificent vessel. The explosion was terrific, resembling the simultaneous firing of a broadside of 50 lb parrots. Immediately afterwards the air was filled with steam, smoke, and splinters, many of which were carried a distance of two hundred yards.

After the smoke and steam had dispersed the vessel presented a sorry spectacle, her whole upper works, from amid-ships aft, were torn to shreds, and there were barely two planks together. Her engine and machinery were blown to pieces, and nothing was left of her starboard boiler save a few of the flues. The larboard boiler was blown out of position.

At the time of the explosion most of the hands were forward stowing freight. Joseph Learider, the second engineer, was in the engine room at the time of the explosion, and is now missing. It is supposed that he was killed instantly, but as the hull is full of water, it is impossible at present to determine. William Talbert, one of the firemen, was badly scalded. He was rescued from the debris and taken to the hospital. Fitz Albert Robinson and Isaac Williams, both colored, were severely wounded—the former having his leg broken, and the latter being scalded on the breast. Thos. Goodwin, wheelsman, was struck on the hip by a piece of the wheel, and seriously injured. John Wilson, another wheelsman, was struck by a piece of timber, which broke his arm near the wrist.

A large number of splinters, beams, and pieces of iron were blown among the lumber and coal yards on either side of the river. David Rannion, agent for the Illinois Coal Company, while standing in the yard, giving some directions to his men, was struck on the head by a piece of wood and seriously injured. His scalp was cut and his nose severely contused. Dr. Hahn was immediately called in and dressed the wounds. Martin Johnson, foreman of the coal yard, was also seriously wounded.

A beam about twenty feet long and fourteen inches in diameter was thrown a distance of about two hundred yards, and lit on a pile of coal, narrowly missing four or five of the laborers in Mr. Rannion's coal yard. A piece of the boiler, weighing some twenty pounds, passed through the roof of Mr. Borngrabarth's boiler shop, and buried itself deep in the floor. A beam [illegible] buried nearly perpendicular into the air, and on coming down crashed its way through the roof of the cabin, upsetting the stove and smashing the dining table. For a distance of three hundred yards the river was covered with splinters, broken timbers, mattresses and furniture. Wrecking boats were at once manned, and everything valuable that floated was saved.

The hull of the vessel was started open, and in a very few minutes after the accident she sank in the draw of the bridge in about fourteen feet of water. She was partially loaded with beef, flour and highwines, and was en route for her own dock, near Clark street bridge, to complete her cargo.

The Tonawanda was a vessel of 838 tons, built in Buffalo in 1856, and belonged to the Western Transportation Company, of Buffalo. She had two boilers, 16 feet long, 88 inches in diameter, made of 5-16 iron. Each boiler contained 130 three-inch flues. Her engines were 20 inches in diameter and 30 inches stroke. She had been engaged in the Buffalo trade ever since her building, and was regarded as a very safe and popular boat.

No reason can be given for the explosion. The First Engineer says that he passed the boilers a few moments before the accident, and noticed that they were well supplied with water.

The amount of pecuniary loss is not known.

C. H. McCORMICK.

The County Fund—Election Contributions—The Confederate Loan—Information Wanted.

The friends of McCormick—if wicked men have any friends—are raising a tremendous blow about that little subscription of his to the County War Fund, secured on the credit of the county and paying ten per cent interest. They seem to think that he did a wonderfully generous thing; well, perhaps he did for a Copperhead. But not a third did he give; and none who know him doubt that he could easily have taken the whole amount, though it might have strained his purse just a little, had the county given $300,000 to each recruit, as stated by his sober friend D. W. Manchester, on Saturday evening last. But no; it was on the wrong side. Much as he loves money, he can willingly give ten thousand dollars to the National Copperhead fund, to elect Pendleton and the Chicago platform—a less stable one then even that on his reaper. He can also give another five thousand to the Copperhead State ticket, towards paying the expenses attending the non-election of Jim Robinson, and Judd, and the other members of the O. A. K. Confederation. We hear, also, that the Invincible Club is bleeding him copiously for city electioneering purposes, and the indications are that the pay for that Blue Island dinner will finally have to come out of his pocket. They are tapping him like a sugar tree in March, and worse than all, he has again saddled the *Times*.

McCormick may wince under these repeated inflictions; we know it pains him to the heart to see his money fly so freely, but he probably consoles himself with the reflection that the man who makes his bed among vampires, (Banshees) must expect to lose blood.

What has McCormick ever done for the soldiers? Has one cent of all his millions, coined from the brains as well as the muscles of others, ever gone into the fund of the Sanitary Commission, or the Soldiers' Home? We trow not. His heart is on the other side. We wonder how often Jeff. Davis and his crew would have to ask Mc. No. 2, for a contribution, if it were safe to give it. Stop! Not so fast! We hear he has invested money largely in Europe. We know of no real European stocks or property or operations which offer a remuneration for investments, equal to those to be found at home. But there is a species of stock sold there, largely dealt in by men of his class—called the "Confederate Loan." Has he put his sickle into the cotton crop, expecting therefrom to reap a rich harvest? We cannot think that the platform of his unwieldy machine is so large as to reach across the Atlantic; his team is pulling in another furrow. He is cutting the same swath as August Belmont & Co., and like, and with them, he and all others of his class, will soon find themselves swathed helplessly in the bond which, while it holds gently the Union of the States, will be an iron fetter to all traitors.

Will the organ of McCormick please take up the cudgels in his behalf, and tell us what he does with his money, as it has already endeavored to tell us what he has done with other men's brains? Will it not please explain how, though it appears to be satisfied that his reaper is the *ne plus ultra* of excellence, yet that he is not satisfied, and wants to go to Congress that he may secure that for which he bought out the *Times* in vain—an extension of his monstrous monopolized patents? Will that veracious sheet tell of how many machines the profits have and will be paid into the election funds, and Confederate bonds, and then give as an incidental the sum cast into the treasury for the aid of our soldiers, and the government under whose misplaced protection he has acquired such enormous wealth? We pause for a reply.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION.

Prof. W. McCoy at Metropolitan Hall.

Metropolitan Hall was well filled last evening by an enthusiastic and appreciative audience to listen to the celebrated lecture of Prof. McCoy, of Philadelphia, on the "Constitution and the Union."

Dr. Hayes called the meeting to order, and introduced Prof. McCoy, who was received with marked demonstrations of applause. After the enthusiasm had subsided, Mr McCoy drew the attention of the audience to the two rival parties now contending for the mastery in the North. The one is for an unconditional Union, a Union without "buts" "ifs" and "provided," while the other professing Union, is for the Union on any terms that may serve its own political purposes. He then drew their attention to Washington's Farewell Address, from which he successfully and satisfactorily proved that the great sage ignored the Union as a Union of States, but regarded it as a Union of people. The internal and external enemies prophesied by the Father of his Country were next treated of, and the sneers and jibes of the British and French Governments and the press of both countries were handled without gloves. Mr. McCoy prophesied that the day was not far distant when a plank would be inserted in all political platforms to the fact that the Government would demand a settlement with England for the damage done to our commerce by the vessels furnished by armed neutrality.

The dogmas of John C. Calhoun were stripped of their false but brilliant plumage, and shown up by the speaker in their true light. He showed conclusively to the most skeptical that there was no such thing as a separate and independent State, because by the articles of the Constitution the people of the States give the powers of sovereignty to the United States government. The question was pertinently asked. "Did Illinois make the Union?" The Copperhead cry of "No coercion" was next treated on and compared justly to the plea of the prisoner charged with larceny; "I have seceded from the United States, and you can't coerce me to respect its laws."

The origin of the Union—its forms ten eleven years before the adoption of the Constitution, gave the lie to the Copperhead statement that the Union was dependent on the Constitution for existence. That the adoption of the Constitution was not to create a Union, but to strengthen a Union already made. In alluding to the heresies of J. C. Calhoun, the speaker said that a distinguished statesman never uttered a word in praise of Geo. Washington.

The address of Prof. McCoy was listened to with the deepest attention, and at times elicited the heartiest applause. His style of delivery is clear and concise, his intonation is good, and his powers of mimicry far above the average. He is free from one fault that distinguishes most readers and professors of elocution—the dwelling on the "r-r-r." His delivery is free from rant, but we are inclined to think his emotional power is rather below the average. He deserved a much better attendance than was present last evening. We hope he may speak again in this city, on the issues before the country.

SYNOD OF PEORIA.

Close of the Annual Session.

The Synod of Peoria—Presbyterian—met in the First Church, located on the corner of Congress street and Wabash avenue, on Saturday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment of the morning.

The Committee on Revision of the Covenant, made a report which drew out some interesting remarks on the general subject of Church Covenants. The suggestions of the Committee, which were merely of verbal alterations, were generally adopted. The discussion on this subject occupied the entire afternoon, and the body adjourned to 8½ o'clock a. m. on Monday.

MONDAY FORENOON.

Synod convened as per adjournment, and, after an hour spent in religious services, proceeded to business.

On invitation, Rev Mr Humphrey, District Secretary of the American Board, made statements concerning the present condition and wants of that important institution. The American Board will hold its next annual session in this city.

The Committee on the Boundaries of the Presbyteries reported, recommending that the Church of Lasalle be transferred from the Presbytery of Chicago to that of Ottawa.

Other committees made reports not of general interest.

A resolution was presented and adopted expressing the views of the Synod, that while it is the moral duty of all those churches which have contracted pecuniary indebtedness to the Assembly's Church Erection Fund, to discharge such obligations at the earliest practicable moment, they do recommend to the churches that they incur no further legal obligations to said Fund by borrowing.

An interesting report from the Committee on Home Missions was made by Rev. Dr. Patterson.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first business of the afternoon was the consideration of the report of the Synod's Committee of Finance, which was accepted and adopted.

The General Assembly's recommendation that a fund be raised for the relief of disabled ministers and their families, next occupied the attention of the Synod. The Synod endorsed the recommendation, and commended the same to the action of the churches.

The Committee on "the Narrative" reported, announcing that the year had been one of pleasing progress and gratifying results in nearly all the churches under their care. The Holy Spirit had been graciously bestowed upon many of them in connection with stated and extraordinary means of grace. Conversions, especially among the youth, had been frequent, and accessions to the membership, in several instances, considerable. Church debts had been liquidated or reduced, and the various religious enterprises prosecuted with vigor. Upon the whole, the results of the year were regarded as highly encouraging and such as should stimulate to increased exertion.

The minutes of the meeting were read and approved.

The thanks of the Synod were tendered to those who had entertained the members of the body at its present session. After which the body adjourned to meet at Waukegan, on the third Thursday of October, 1865.

The proceedings closed with prayer by the Moderator.

SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Reports from Schools—Flourishing Condition.

Last evening the regular monthly meeting of the Sabbath School Union, was held in the First Congregational Church, on the corner of Green and Washington streets, President Geo. W. Perkins in the chair. Considerable interest was manifested in the meeting which was a very large one, the Church being quite filled with Sunday School children, their teachers and friends.

The exercises opened by the assemblage singing the Sunday school hymn, entitled "Marching Along," after which Rev. Dr. Patton read Scriptural selections suitable to the occasion, and delivered a most impressive petition to the Throne of Grace, invoking Divine blessings upon all concerned in the important work of the propagation of Christian principles.

The minutes of the last meeting held at the Illinois street Mission Church, were read and approved.

The meeting then joined in singing the hymn—"Sweet Hour of Prayer," after which the list of Sabbath Schools in the city, with the names of their Superintendents, was read by the Secretary of the Board. The list comprised the names of seventy-seven schools; and the Secretary stated that the list was not complete.

The President stated that at a previous meeting $184 had been guaranteed by various schools toward defraying the expenses of a brother who should journey through the neighborhood disseminating religious truths. Of this amount only $91 had been paid in, and he hoped that the schools who had not paid in their promised contributions would do so speedily.

Reports of a large number of schools which had not reported at the previous meeting were then made by delegates present. The reports so far as heard were of a very satisfactory character, and all showed a steady increase in the number of scholars, and a corresponding interest manifested by the children in the lessons of their teachers. Many of the schools called for were not represented, but all were understood to be in a flourishing condition. During the delivery of the reports, the hymn "That Beautiful Land" was sung.

The President said it was generally conceded that Chicago occupied a high position among cities for her Sabbath School enterprises, but he thought that considering the increase of population, they had a less number of children to-day in their several schools than they had had two years ago. Could they only see the large number of children who attended no Sabbath school, but whose religious culture is wanted for, they would all be incessantly determined to open up new districts and try to bring every child into the fold where he could hear Christ's truths, and hearing, might believe.

After singing the hymn commencing "Come thou fount of every blessing," the assembly dispersed with the benediction, pronounced by Rev. Dr. Eddy.

THE JUVENILE FAIR.—The Fair given on Saturday last by the juvenile members of Mr. Fassett's family at Hyde Park, for the benefit of the soldiers, was a grand success in every particular. The house was handsomely decorated with flags, and the rooms were filled with the patrons of the little folks until the close. The net proceeds of the entertainment will amount to about $135, a handsome sum, and one which will mark the 22d of September, 1864, with a white stone in the lives of Master Walter and his sister. Their example is one to be emulated, and their Fair in after years will be an event, the recollections of which will serve an invaluable souvenir of these battle days. We understand some valuable articles yet remain unsold. Those desiring to purchase and help swell the fund will find them this evening at Mr. Fassett's gallery, 122 and 124 South Clark street. Admission free.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Special Meeting of the Managers—The Proposed Festival—an Important Modification—A Gigantic Fair for next Spring—Appointment of Committees.

On Saturday afternoon a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home was held at the "Rest," the President, T. B. Bryan, Esq., in the chair.

Miss Mary L. Sayers officiated as Secretary.

Mr. Bryan explained that the meeting was called to consider the means which would be most probably successful in regard to the proposed fair or festival.

Mrs. Hoge, on behalf of the Sanitary Commission, offered an amendment to the original plan of operations of the fair. She considered that a fair gotten up on a much larger scale than proposed, and for the joint benefit of the Sanitary Commission and Soldiers' Home, would be much more profitable to the Home, and would also add to the funds of the Commission, which also needed replenishing. The fair could be of the most extensive character, and could hardly be brought about before the latter end of February.

Mrs. Livermore moved that the fair open on Wednesday, February 22, and continue throughout that week and also the following one—that is throughout ten days. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mrs. Hoge moved that the ladies of the Board resolve to inaugurate a Fair, to be called the "Sanitary Fair of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission and Soldiers' Home." The proceeds of which, with the exception of $25,000 for the Soldiers' Home, shall go into the treasury of the Commission. This motion also prevailed.

It was resolved that an Executive Committee, consisting of two ladies and one gentleman from each institution be appointed.

A Nominating Committee, consisting of Mrs. Hamill, Mrs. Long, Mrs. Burnham, Mrs. Cashing, and Mrs. Robinson, was appointed to nominate the two ladies and one gentleman to represent the Home.

After consideration, the Committee submitted Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Hosmer and T. B. Bryan, Esq. The report was received and adopted.

The committee from the Sanitary Commission will probably consist of Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Hoge, and Mrs. Blatchford.

Mrs. Hoge moved that towards the latter part of next week a mass meeting of the ladies of Chicago be called, when the subject could be properly introduced, and that all preliminaries as to the time and place of meeting be arranged by the executive committee previously appointed. Carried.

At this juncture a committee waited upon Mr. Bryan to inform him that on the 3d of next month one of the largest political meetings ever held in the country will be held at Chicago. Deputations will attend from all the surrounding counties, and on behalf of the committee, Mr. Foster suggested that if the ladies of the Home were on that day to give dinners, they might add materially to their treasury. The suggestion was received favorably and will be acted upon.

The Board then adjourned until Friday next, when the meeting will be held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, where all meetings will in future be held.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Huchinson family will be unable to appear in Bryan Hall as advertised, on account of a previous engagement of that hall. They have, however, secured the Metropolitan Hall, and will see their friends there for this night only. The Hutchinson family does not pander to the Secesh or Copperhead sentiment. Their songs have the true Union ring in them, and are excellent both in matter and delivery.

The favorite Opera troupe, under the lead of Behrens, already noticed in our columns, will open in BRYAN HALL on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week. We hear that the demand for tickets is already large. The sale will commence tomorrow morning, at Higgins' music store, No. 119 Randolph street, at 9 o'clock.

A meeting of those interested in the perpetuation of the Washington Skating Park will be held this evening, in the Recorder's Court Room. We hope to see it well attended, and the balance of the stock taken, so that the organization may be completed. Those who have enjoyed a skate on the Park during the two last seasons, should not need to be urged to aid in keeping it going. It has hitherto formed one of the pleasantest winter resorts the city could boast.

THE TAILORS' OCCUPATION GONE.—The extravagantly high prices which for the last few months have prevailed in every branch of trade, have especially wrought a revolution in the subject of wearing apparel generally. The tailors' proper have demanded such enormous prices for suits of clothing "made to order," that wags asserted that tailor's like lawyers were in the habit of charging consultation fees. A necessary result of this course of action was that people turned to the establishments for the sale of ready made clothing finding them more economical by nearly 50 per cent, while the articles procured from them were as tasteful in cut and as durable as those for which the Knights of the scissors demanded twice the money. In fact it was speedily seen that ere long the profession practiced in custom work must yield to the large Ready Made Clothing Marts which line our principal streets. To shew the large amount of business now transacted in these stores we cannot quote a better example than Messrs. DeGraff and Poole, whose princely establishment on the corner of State and Randolph streets, is a sort of pleasurable wonder to all who have patronized it. Their stock is so extensive and varied in its character that a whole section is offered to every purchaser. In every branch of their trade, Messrs. DeGraff and Poole can suit the most fastidious taste, whether it be in the lightest article of haberdashery or the heaviest garments for winter use.

This firm have large separate departments for the sale of Boys' and Youths' clothing, so great in extent and varied in style that no one can turn away dissatisfied. We earnestly advise all to call at this establishment before purchasing elsewhere.

SKEDADDLERS.—We are informed that in the list of skedaddlers published in a recent issue of the TRIBUNE, injustice has been done to a few men who should not be classified with the sneaks who deserted the country which supported them, in her hour of need. We hasten to make the correction and set the gentlemen in question right. The following are the names which should not have appeared:

Sixth Ward—John Ritley was out of the State when drafted, and did not return until last week, when he instantly reported.

Ninth Ward—H. C. Secrist: reported, was examined and exempted. Geo. W. Hill furnished a substitute. John P. Burgess, ditto. Sylvester D. Foss furnished a substitute for two years. Patrick D. O'Neil enlisted, though he might have claimed British protection. Andrew Selvig furnished a substitute. Also, Adolph Ostman, C. H. Stoughton, John F. Jarneke, Henry Waller, L. L. Donnelly, and Henry Burgess, most of whom furnished substitutes. Mr. P. D. O'Neil, also reported as a deserter, although an alien, refused to avail himself of his claim to exemption, and volunteered in the engineer corps.

ATWATER AUTOMATIC STOCK PUMP.—We saw in operation yesterday an ingenious, simple and cheap apparatus for lifting water from wells for the use of stock on farms or other places, which seems just the thing needed to save labor. The animals walk along a platform to the water-trough, which is slightly depressed by their weight, and works a pump which fills the trough. In walking off the platform, the operation is reversed, leaving the pump in readiness for the same operation at the feet of another cow or herd. The weight of one cow is sufficient to raise a barrel of water. There are no springs, and it does not seem as if the machine would be liable to get out of repair. It bids fair to become indispensable on the farm, though it is capable of use in many other localities. The "platform" is in operation at the residence of Ex-Alderman J. Q. Hoyt, on Wabash avenue, just south of Twenty-third street, who as Treasurer of the Company will give all needed information, and dispose of State and county rights. There is money in it.

MURDOCH'S GRATUITOUS READINGS.—How much of good one man may do when his heart is in the right place, and his will corresponds therewith! The two readings given by Mr Murdoch on Friday and Sunday evenings, have netted more than eleven hundred dollars for the benefit of the "Sanitary Commission," "Soldiers' Home," and "Soldiers' Families" funds. We do not of course intend to say that any man could do so much by two night's exertion. There are few who could do so much. But among the few talented ones of earth, there are still fewer who are willing to use their talents for such benign and holy purposes as these to which Mr. Murdoch has devoted himself. All honor to him. Ability, genius, liberality, patriotism, go hand in hand with him, demanding our warmest thanks, our deepest gratitude.

HESLER'S ARGENTOTYPES.—The process of transferring a "negative" to a surface of porcelain, invented by Mr. Hesler, of this city, has been brought by this distinguished artist to a degree of perfection astonishing to all beholders. The picture taken in this manner resembles a painting on ivory, but possesses an exquisite softness unattainable by the hand and brush. The photographic art seems to have reached its limit in the argentotype, and we advise all persons who admire beautiful workmanship to visit Mr. Hesler's gallery.

The One Hundred Day Regiments.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Your article in Saturday's issue under the head of "One Hundred Days' Regiments" does great injustice to the officers of the 134th Illinois, who have applied themselves assiduously since their return to Chicago to prepare the regiment for mustering out.

You say that "two days from the time of entering camp should be sufficient for the due scanning of the muster rolls and other preparations for discharge." This is impossible, as the necessary papers cannot be made out in that time.

Our case is simply this: The regiment can not be mustered out until the rolls are completed, and the rolls cannot be completed until all property belonging to the Government in possession of the men has been turned over to the proper officers of the Government. Such officers will not receive property from us until we receive a Special Order from Springfield to turn it over to them. Our Regiment was reported at the proper office five days ago, and we have been waiting ever since for the necessary orders, to turn over our Government property, in order that we may complete our nearly finished rolls and be mustered out. In regard to officers "swelling around" as you express it, I would say that those who are not at camp are such as are not needed and can not assist in preparing for mustering out, and they, as well as the men, have perfect liberty to visit their friends or go where they please, and are not confined in camp.

JNO. C. BIGELOW,
Lt.-Col Commanding 134th Ill., Inf. Vols.

[We are requested to say that this explanation will apply equally to the officers of the 132d Regiment.—ED.]

Lightning, but no Thunder, among "Needle-workers."

A GOOD LETTER.

BEAVER DAM, Wis., Oct. 22, 1864.

Messrs L. Cornell & Co, 133 Lake street, Chicago:

I have long been an enthusiast, if not an expert, among the sewing machines. Besides, my wife is practically familiar and experienced with the Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer, Florence, Ladd & Webster, and others, I have made critical examinations and severe tests, particularly investigating all mechanical points, principle, character of stitch, and general practicability of twelve different machines claiming to be "first-class." In the most deliberate judgment, I am entirely satisfied that the WILLCOX & GIBBS is so high above all others in *practical worth*, that it is without a rival. However good and practical others may be,—and I would not speak disparagingly—they are, in a *practical* comparison with the Willcox & Gibbs, but the experiments and confusion of the genius, philosophy, and mechanics of childhood, leaning on the gradual growth, development and perfection evolved in this full, round utterance of a great idea reduced to the simplest possible form, and working the most satisfactory and practical results. The useless expenditure of thread and the complication of delicate machinery, so common in other machines, seems to be wholly eliminated in the Willcox & Gibbs, and it will live to see other "first class" machines forgotten. Mrs. Reid says it is certainly the best, beyond comparison—a practical and beautiful charm.

I was delighted at first with the Wheeler & Wilson rotating hook, but the successive experiments of "leather pad," "bristle brush," and metallic "loop controller," and dinglings, snarling bobbins, are complicative impracticabilities in the hands of the majority. The rotating hook as made by Willcox, and as applied to the Willcox & Gibbs machine, is the beauty and perfection of simplicity itself, and I have nothing more to expect or ask.

Very respectfully,
H. A. REID.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Aid to Freedmen—Meeting To-Day.

It has been determined by charitably disposed ladies in this city to inaugurate a fair for the benefit of the Freed People, especially for the wives and children of our colored soldiers. A committee of ladies has already been organized to further the object, and it is determined that the affair shall be a success. All ladies and gentlemen interested in the movement are invited to meet the committee at Bryan Hall this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Breaking a Pledge.

A meeting of the Dry Goods Salesmen Association of South Clark street, was held last evening, at which it was resolved that a notice should be published signifying the disapproval of the Association at the course pursued by M. L. Zeissen, No. 91 Clark street, that gentleman having forfeited a pledge made to the Association. It was also resolved that the public be invited to discriminate in making their purchases between men who keep their word and those who don't.

Proposed Festival.—On Thursday and Friday evenings next, a Fair will be given in the large Hall of the Illinois street Mission, in aid of destitute children. On Friday evening an extra entertainment will be given, for which an admission of 25 cents will be charged. It will consist of some excellent tableaux, and also vocal music by Mrs. Carpenter and Messrs. Springer and Bennett. Professor Bamback will preside at the piano. The object of the Festival is a worthy one, and the enterprise should meet with support.

Washingtonian Home Fair and Festival.—There will be a meeting of the ladies' committee appointed from the different churches of the city, and of all other committees that have been appointed in relation to the forthcoming Fair and Festival in aid of the Home, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, this evening, at 7½ o'clock, which all friends of the movement are invited to attend.

For Underwear, Wool Shirts, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, &c., go to Wilsons, 126 Dearborn st. oct25-d3t-51

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, and all Pulmonary complaints are cured effectually by Jayne's Expectorant. Sold by Druggists everywhere. oct25-[illegible]-TuTh&Sat.

Agents Wanted.—$15.00 per day. Send for circular. C. M. Dunn & Co., 132 Clark street. oct25-[illegible]

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual Systems. New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillon Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. oct24-[illegible]

We not often speak of professional men, but we know Dr. Whittier personally to be a gentleman of skill and ability in the treatment of all those diseases which he proposes to cure. For the past fifteen years he has devoted his whole time and attention to the treatment of private diseases in their varied and complicated forms, which enabled him to perfect remedies at once safe and permanent. We would advise all young men afflicted with seminal emissions, impotency, and all contemplating marriage to consult Dr. Whittier, and by so doing avoid an unhappy life. We have seen a number who were afflicted with hernia or rupture, permanently cured by Dr. Whittier. His skillful treatment is commanding the confidence of the entire West. He does not, like many other physicians, charge you for consultation. Any one may call and receive his opinion free of charge. Office 164 South Clark street. oct19-[illegible]

Dr. James, 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets—specialist in the treatment of private diseases. The following editorial is from the Lafayette (Ind.) *Courier* of August 9th, 1864. The writer of this article is acquainted with the Doctor professionally, therefore what he says may be relied on. The skeptical may refer to the editor of said paper. Here is the editorial:

"DR. JAMES.—We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. James found in another column of our paper. We have known Dr. James personally for a long time, and we have ever found him, as he is, a courteous, cultivated gentleman—a man of unblemished reputation and character. As a physician he stands without a rival in the treatment of special diseases, and justly, for he has devoted nearly twenty years of his life to the study of this branch of medicine. Unlike most specialists, Dr. James is a regularly educated physician. He does not pretend to come from a foreign country, or claim relationship to 'Old Sanos of Life,' who is known all the world over as a quack, but as an earnest, educated man and a physician, he puts forth his claims to public favor. Before the rebellion Dr. James was known all over the South as the most successful specialist south of Mason & Dixon's line, and justly so if we are to believe the testimony of some of the most eminent men and physicians in the country.

"He was obliged to leave New Orleans, where he was established some fifteen years, on account of his devotion to the Union, when he established himself in Chicago, where he now is.

"He has, in three years' practice at the North, built up a reputation among the foremost, if not at the very head of those devoted to this class of diseases, and we hazard the assertion that his practice is larger than any other physician in the western country. He has some of the strongest testimonials ever put forth from the most eminent men in the country, among whom are Dr. Jordan, of Cincinnati, Dr. Wilson Leonard, editor of the New Orleans *Messenger's* medical journal, and the editor of the Indianapolis *Gazette*. To persons who have been so unfortunate as to contract, or have had such diseases entailed upon them, we have no hesitancy in recommending Dr. James. It is better to go or send as far as Chicago, than to suffer with disease, [illegible] to consult Dr. James before entrusting their case in the hands of an inexperienced or incompetent physician."

Dr. James' office and parlors are at 86 Randolph street, up stairs. Ten separate rooms. All consultations confidential. Office hours from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m. Sunday from 9 to 12 m. oct25-u751-3t

Bronchitis, Coughs, Asthma, and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your 'Bronchial Troches.'" C. H. GARDNER, Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, New York.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma." Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease." T. DUCHARME, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

"When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief." HENRY WILKES, D. D., Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box. oct21-[illegible] Tues. Thu&Satim

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Opening Day—Monday.

[Reported by Telegraph exclusively for the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Monday Evening, Oct. 24, 1864.

We have on sale at Allerton's to-day, about 4,000 head of bullocks, about the usual quantity for this season. The weather is not unfavorable for trade, which is certainly not lively. The top prices current to-day, excluding fancy cattle or extra holiday beeves, per pound, for net weight of meat, sellers sinking offal, 15@17c; medium quality 13@15c. The lowest rates, including light thin steers and coarse oxen, are 8@11c. This is one cent decline, and at this figure are unsold, more expected, and drovers despondent.

SHEEP—The Sheep market is overstocked, and dull and lower. The best prices are 7@8c.

HOGS—The Hog market is lively. Prices range for live weight, from 11@12½c, and trade is improving.

SOLON ROBINSON.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Oct. 24.

FLOUR—Firmer.

WHEAT—Receipts, 20,000 bu. Market advanced 4@5c. Sales this morning:—40,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at $1.74@1.78; 5,000 bu do, buyer's option, all week, at $1.79; 4,000 bu do, seller's option, all week, at $1.74; 1,000 bu No 2 in store at $1.66. Sales on 'change:—[illegible] No 1 do at $1.[illegible].

NEWHALL HOUSE, 9 p. m.

WHEAT—Market this evening very firm. Sales since 'Change:—54,000 bu No 1 at $1.79@1.80 the market closes at $1.79@1.79½.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 24, 1864.

TOBACCO—Steady. Sales scraps at $2.50@3.50; factory, $9 10@9.50; planters' do. $15.00@18.50; common shipping leaf, $12.50@16.50; medium do, $22.25; 4 do good and fine do at $25.00@37.75; common and medium manufacturing leaf, $20.50@23.75.

FLOUR—Receipts, 3,3[illegible] brls. Tolerably active. Sales super at $7.75@8.40; extra in lots at $9.00@9.35, delivered.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 8,114 sacks. Tolerably active. Sales were: 44 sacks at $1.36; 500 do in lots at $1.38; 106 do spring at $1.30; 540 do, in 4 lots, at [illegible]. Corn—[illegible]. Oats—[illegible]. Rye—[illegible]. Barley—Sales were: 16 sacks fall at $1.55; 146 do spring at $1.50, and 284 do fall at $1.19 [illegible].

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Monday, Oct. 24—1 p. m.

CLEARED—Saturday night, 10 P. M.—Onward, Joliet, [illegible] ft lumber, [illegible] lath, [illegible] shingles; [illegible]. Lady Franklin, Lemont; [illegible]. Advance, Lemont; [illegible] Resolute, Lemont; F. Noriup, [illegible] stone; D. Hess, Lemont; [illegible] Danube, Ottawa; J. B. Preston, Morris; H. G. Gaylord, Lockport.

CLEARED—Monday, Oct. 24—A. Lincoln, Morris, [illegible] ft lumber.

ARRIVED—Saturday, 23d—Conveyance, Lemont; [illegible]. Prairie Bird; [illegible] Tornado, Joliet; [illegible]. Utica; [illegible] Yorktown, Marseilles; [illegible].

ARRIVED—Sunday and Sunday night, 23d—S. A. Douglas, [illegible]; J. Carter, Joliet; [illegible]; Lafayette, Joliet; [illegible]; Reliance, Lockport; [illegible] Oak Leaf, Joliet; [illegible]; Louisa, Joliet; [illegible]; W. Cooley, Morris; [illegible].

ARRIVED—Monday morning, Oct. 24—Terror, La Salle, 141 tons coal.

BRIDGEPORT, Monday Evening, Oct. 24, 8 p. m.

CLEARED—Lady Franklin, Lemont; Convoy, Lemont; [illegible] W. G. Gurnie, Lemont; [illegible] Johnston, LaSalle, [illegible] feet lumber; [illegible] M. L. Adams, [illegible].

ARRIVED—Orleans, Ottawa, [illegible] bu oats; [illegible]; H. G. Loomis, Lemont, [illegible] rubble stone; Resolute, Lemont, [illegible] rubble stone; Advance, Lemont, [illegible]; D. Hess, Lemont, [illegible] dimension stone.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Monday, Oct. 24.

UP—Dis Vernon, Drake, Dick Somers, Jupiter, Barque Town—Goffs, Winslow, Young, America, Stalker, Perry Hannah.

WIND—Northeast.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Monday Evening, Oct. 24, 1864.

COTTON—Firmer at $1.[illegible] for middling. Closing quiet.

FLOUR—State and western [illegible] better, with fair demand at $9.[illegible] for extra State; $[illegible] for extra round-hoop Ohio, and $11.[illegible] for trade brands—closing firm. Included in sales are 1,[illegible] bbls choice extra State for last half of November, at $9.[illegible].

WHISKEY—Market dull. Sales of western at $1.[illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat [illegible] better; Milwaukee club $1.[illegible]; winter $1.[illegible]; white Michigan $1.[illegible]. Rye [illegible]. Barley heavy and lower. Corn [illegible]. Oats quite firm and [illegible].

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar firm at [illegible]. Molasses [illegible].

PETROLEUM—Firmer at [illegible] for crude; [illegible] for refined in bond; [illegible] for free.

PORK—Quiet at [illegible] for new mess.

LARD—Quiet.

PROVISIONS—[illegible] steady, and [illegible] demand at [illegible] for prime [illegible].

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 24.

MONEY—Steady at 7 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Steady at [illegible].

GOLD—Firmer, and opened at 2.12, advanced to 2.1[illegible], declined to 2.1[illegible], advancing to 2.1[illegible], and closing at [illegible].

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Without decided change.

STOCKS—[illegible].

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 24.

Loans	[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]
Increase	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Monday Evening, Oct. 24.

The Gold market exhibited considerable strength, [illegible] of the market. The price opened at 211½, and [illegible]. Since noon it has continued firm, and reached 213½.

THE LATEST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—Gold to-night 213¼.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 24.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Firmer. Sales of No 1 Milwaukee club at $1.[illegible]; white Ohio at $1.[illegible]. Corn—[illegible]. Oats [illegible].

WHISKY—$1.78.

FREIGHTS—To New York, wheat 19c; corn, 18½c; oats, 11c.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour, [illegible] brls; wheat, 91,[illegible] bu; corn, 10,[illegible] bu; barley, 16,[illegible] bu; [illegible].

CANAL EXPORTS—Wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, 136,[illegible] bu; rye, 1,[illegible] bu.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Monday, Oct. 24.

FLOUR—In good demand at $9.[illegible] for No. 1 spring; [illegible] for red winter; $10.[illegible] for white; [illegible] for double extra.

GRAIN—Wheat firm but quiet. White Indiana $2.[illegible]; No. 1 Chicago spring $1.[illegible]. Corn scarce, firm and quiet, at $1.[illegible]. Oats nominal.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour [illegible]; wheat [illegible], barley [illegible] to New York.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday evening, Oct. 24.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull except Corn, which has advanced. Flour dull; high grade family $11.[illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat dull; sales unimportant; Pennsylvania red $2.[illegible]; Southern red $2.[illegible]; white $[illegible]. Corn—Yellow advanced 2c; yellow at $1.[illegible]. Oats are in demand at [illegible].

WHISKY—Steady; Ohio $1.[illegible].

PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude [illegible]; refined in bond [illegible]; do free [illegible].

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
St. Paul Express	*10:00 a.m.	*5:15 p.m.
Madison Express	*4:15 p.m.	*1:30 p.m.
Woodstock Accomodation	5:30 p.m.	9:15 a.m.
Night Express	*9:[illegible] p.m.	*6:15 a.m.

GALENA DIVISION C. & N. W. RAILWAY—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Fulton Passenger	*9:00 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
Fulton Passenger	9:15 p.m.	4:50 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a.m.	3:10 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	10:00 p.m.	4:50 a.m.
Rockford Passenger	4:00 p.m.	11:10 a.m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Detroit Express	*6:00 a.m.	*10:00 p.m.
Detroit Express	*6:00 p.m.	*12:45 a.m.
Detroit Express	*10:00 p.m.	*6:15 p.m.

(*Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.*)

	Depart.	Arrive.
Morning Express	*6:00 a.m.	*8:15 p.m.
Night Express	*6:00 p.m.	*12:45 a.m.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	*6:30 a.m.	*8:15 p.m.
Evening Express	*6:00 p.m.	*5:30 a.m.
Night Express	*10:00 p.m.	*12:30 a.m.

DETROIT TRAINS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express, via Adrian	*6:30 a.m.	*6:45 a.m.
Night Expr's, via Adrian	*10:00 p.m.	*8:15 p.m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail and Accommodation	*4:30 a.m.	*2:10 p.m.
Day Express	*6:30 a.m.	*5:15 p.m.
Day Express	*6:00 p.m.	*8:15 p.m.
Night Express	*10:10 p.m.	*12:45 a.m.
Cin. & Louisville Express	*8:00 p.m.	*12:35 a.m.

(*Connecting With Pennsylvania Central R. R.*)

Leave Pittsburg	3:00 a.m.	4:35 p.m.	8:45 a.m.
" Harrisb'g	1:30 p.m.	2:45 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
Arrive Philadel	5:30 p.m.	5:50 a.m.	10:10 a.m.
" N. York, via Allenton	....	....	1:53 p.m.
" N. York, via Philadel.	10:05 p.m.	12:05 p.m.	2:55 p.m.
" Baltimore	5:40 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	11:50 p.m.
" Wash'ton	10:00 p.m.	10:30 a.m.	5:00 a.m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	6:40 p.m.	5:10 a.m.

(*For Indianapolis and Louisville.*)

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	6:40 p.m.	5:10 a.m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Passenger	*8:15 p.m.	*9:00 p.m.
Night Passenger	*8:30 p.m.	*6:30 p.m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*4:00 p.m.	*7:45 a.m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a.m.	*8:00 a.m.
" "	*12:00 m.	*1:35 p.m.
" "	*3:00 p.m.	*5:30 p.m.
" "	*4:30 p.m.	*6:15 p.m.
" "	*5:15 p.m.	*7:30 p.m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	9:20 a.m.	5:15 p.m.
Night Express	11:30 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
Mendota Accommodation	5:15 p.m.	9:30 a.m.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express Mail	9:00 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
Night Express	9:30 p.m.	6:30 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:00 p.m.	9:30 a.m.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a.m.	4:50 p.m.
Night Express	11:00 p.m.	5:45 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:15 p.m.	9:20 a.m.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

	Depart.	Arrive.
St. Paul Express	9:00 a.m.	2:15 p.m.
Night Express	11:30 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Waukegan Accommodat'n	5:00 p.m.	8:25 a.m.
Evanston Special	1:00 p.m.	6:15 p.m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

MARRIED.

At Medina, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 18th, by the Rev. Mr. [illegible], HENRY FOSTER, of Chicago, Ill., and Miss NELLIE W., youngest daughter of the late Erastus Averill of Medina. No cards.

DIED.

At Elk Grove, Cook County, Illinois, Oct. 23d, in the [illegible] year of his age, SAML ARTHUR, son of S. F. and M. J. Clough, member of Co. F, 134th Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

Amusements.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY, OLD FOLKS AND YOUNG FOLKS, Give their Grand Entertainment at METROPOLITAN HALL TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25th. Consisting of JOHN W., (original) HARRY, VIOLA and MAUD. oct25-[illegible]

THE IRISH REPUBLIC, AS INTENDED BY THE MEN OF '98! DAVID BELL, Esq., Recent Editor of the "Irish Liberator," and just arrived in America from London, will deliver a LECTURE, Under the auspices of the FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, on the above subject, AT BRYAN HALL, On Tuesday Evening, Oct. 25th, To commence at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents. oct25-[illegible]

MARTINE'S CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY, Corner of Clark and Monroe streets. Students entering this Academy receive a thorough and systematic course of instruction. Gentlemen's Class meets Monday and Saturday evenings. Juvenile Class on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Ladies' Class on Mondays. Soirees for scholars and friends Tuesday evening. MISS CLAUDINE MEYERS, MISS MARY DORVAL, MISS JENNIE MARTINE, Lady Teachers. J EDWIN MARTINE, Principal. oct5-[illegible]

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM. COL. J. H. WOOD AND E. F. WHITMAN, Proprietors and Managers. Mr. A. D. BRADLEY......Director of Amusements. TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25th. Will be presented Tobin's beautiful Comedy, in three acts, entitled the HONEYMOON. Duke Aranza......Mr. F. E. Aiken; Rolando......Mr. McManus; Jaques......Mr. John Dillon; Juliana......Mrs. L. R. Perrin; Volante......Miss Mary Howard. GRAND DANCE......JENNIE HIGHT. To conclude with the Farce of MR. AND MRS. WHITE. Mr. Peter White......John Dillon; Mrs. Peter White......Miss Lotta. During the piece a song and dance by Mr. and Mrs. White. PRICES OF ADMISSION: To Museum and Gallery of Lecture Room......30 cts. To Dress Circle or Parquette......50 cts. Secured Seats in Dress Circle or Parquette......75 cts. Orchestra Chairs (50 in number)......[illegible]. Private Boxes......$5.00 and $6.00. Children under 12 years of age to Museum......15 cts. Children occupying seats in Dress Circle or Parquette, will be charged Full Price. Children in Arms, not admitted.

BRYAN HALL. ONLY TWO NIGHTS. Italian Opera Company. The Manager of the Associated Artists, [illegible] announces Mme. [illegible], the celebrated Soprano; Mme. NATALI TESTA, the eminent Contralto; Sig. STEFANI the famous Tenor Robusto; Sig. TESTA, the favorite Tenor di Grazia; Sig. AMODIO, the renowned Baritone, and Mr. BEHRENS, Musical Director and Conductor, will give in this city only Two Grand Operatic Concerts, On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Oct 28 and 29. Admission 50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.00. The sale of seats for either night commences on Wednesday morning, at H. M. Higgins' Music Store. Doors open at 7½, commences at 8 o'clock.

COME AND SPEND A PLEASANT HOUR.—A Social Ball for the benefit of Mrs. J. Fairbanks will be given at Lund's Block on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 25th. TICKETS......$1 00. Floor Managers—P. F. Jones and F. Bailey.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. McVicker & Myers......Managers. PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle and Parquette, sixty cents; Second Circle, twenty-five cents; Orchestra Chairs, seventy-five cents; Private Boxes, $5.00. Seats may be secured one week in advance at the box office, from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 5 o'clock. THEATRE WARM AND COMFORTABLE. Engagement of the popular versatile actress, MARY PROVOST, who will appear every evening and Saturday Afternoon, in a series of her most popular characters. MONDAY AND TUESDAY will be presented Tom Taylor's great comedy of NELL GWYNNE; OR, COURT AND STAGE. Nell Gwynne, Mary Provost; Mistress Stewart, [illegible]. The performance will conclude with the Farce of A KISS IN THE DARK AND THAT NOSE. Saturday Afternoon—Grand Matinee.

VARIETY THEATRE. Nos. 125 and 127 Dearborn street. C. M. CHADWICK......Proprietor and Manager. T. L. PITCH......Acting and Stage Manager. New Stars! New Attractions!! MISS MAUDE STANLEY, Operatic Vocalist. Immense success of MR. C. E. COLLINS and JOHNNY ALLEN. SCALE OF PRICES: Parquette, 25 cents......Dress Circle, 35 cents. Private Boxes......$[illegible]. Single Seats in boxes......[illegible]. CHANGE OF TIME—Doors open at ½ to 7 o'clock; Performance commences at ½ to 8.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, 31 Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson streets. Class open for [illegible] beginners. [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents for several highly popular and salable works, [illegible] by the Rev. [illegible] Soldier's Companion; [illegible]; Rev. Dr. Boynton's great work [illegible]; PREMIUM [illegible] PLATFORM; [illegible] WALKER & CO., 119 Dearborn st., Chicago. [illegible]

WANTED—1,000 Agents, male and female, everywhere, by the Auburn Publishing Company, [illegible] and Agents Headquarters. Address [illegible] 46 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4788. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell our new Four-and-Half Album. Takes Albums and sets up in the handsomest style [illegible] C. M. DUNN & CO., 132 Clark street, Chicago. oct25-[illegible]

WANTED—Agents to canvass for the new book, PATRIOTISM OF ILLINOIS, in two volumes, of the most valuable historical [illegible]. Every family in Illinois wants it. CLARKE & CO., Publishers, 83 Washington street, Chicago. P. O. Box 4731. oct25-[illegible]

WANTED—One thousand men with money in hand from twenty-five to one hundred dollars, [illegible]. Call personally at rooms 14, No. 147 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. Please do not write; we cannot answer your letters, or if you must write, send fifty cents to Box 3543 and we will answer. oct25-[illegible]

WANTED—Agents. $100 per month and expenses. An agent wanted in every county in the North-west to sell SINGLEY'S ANIMATED NATURE. A very popular and standard work—1300 royal octavo pages elegantly bound—100 [illegible] engravings. Terms liberal. Address the Publisher, HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 113 Dearborn st., Chicago. oct25-[illegible]

WANTED—Employment. $10 to $20 a day. Agents wanted, male and female, to sell Wilson's New $20 Family Sewing Machine, [illegible] the celebrated elastic "Lock Stitch," which can be ravelled or pulled or worked apart. We will employ agents on a salary, or give a large commission. For particulars address MATHER & WILSON, No. 3 Lyman's Block, Public Square, Cleveland, O. [illegible]

WANTED—200 Agents wanted from all parts of the West to sell Butterick's Patterns for Children's and Ladies' Dresses and all kinds of Clothing. Ladies make from $10 to $15 per week. No capital required. STACY & WILDER, Room 15, up-stairs, McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago. P. O. Box 6390. oct20-[illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell my new engraving entitled "Home on Furlough." One of my old agents writes me he never had any thing to sell like it. Disabled soldiers and others will find this a good chance to make money. Apply at once to G. W. TULLY, P. O. Box 5258, Chicago, Ill. Office 16 Portland Block. Enclose stamp for circulars. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell Campaign Medals, Lloyd's Charts and Maps, Clark's Indelible Pencils, and 12 other things by which $100 a month can be easily made. [illegible] send for our NEW CIRCULARS. E. B. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill. oct25-[illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell my fifty most valuable new receipts and methods of employment. Agents are making from $5.00 to $15 per day, according to their business ability. [illegible] Address E. T. DEPOSE, 83 Nassau-st., N. Y. Room 4. [illegible]

WANTED—$100 per Month. Active and Reliable Agents in the Army and everywhere else, in the most pleasant business known. Honorable and no risk. Address or apply to T. & C. GAUGHAN, 116 Broadway, N. Y. [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING.—An advantageous arrangement can be made for a pleasant and permanent home on Wabash avenue by a family willing to make a liberal advance on board. Address "C E S," Chicago Post Office. oct25-[illegible]

BOARDING.—A front room with closet, furnished or unfurnished, suited for the convenience of two persons, 248 Ohio street, second block east of Clark street. oct25-[illegible]

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and good board at 327 South Clark street. References exchanged. oct25-[illegible]

BOARDING.—A pleasant front room with bedroom attached to let, unfurnished, with board, at 264 Ohio street. oct25-[illegible]

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms, with board, may be obtained at 295 So. Clark street, only a few moments' walk from the Post Office. Day boarders can also be accommodated. oct25-[illegible]

BOARDING.—Wanted, by a gentleman and wife, an unfurnished room with board, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. South Side east of State street preferred. Address "D," P. O. Box 1960. oct25-[illegible]

BOARDING.—Wanted, by two young gentlemen, a room nicely furnished, with stove, &c., in a private family on the North Side. Address "M Y," P. O. Box 2439. oct25-[illegible]

BOARDING.—A small family can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in the center of business, with privilege of a private house, if applied for immediately. Address P. O. Box 280 Chicago. [illegible]

BOARDING.—Wanted in a small private family by a young man and his wife, within ten minutes walk of Wells street or Randolph street bridge. Address, stating terms and location, "H A H," P. O. Box 3600, Chicago, Ill. oct25-[illegible]

BOARDING.—A few boarders can be accommodated at 226 Washington-st. oct25-[illegible]

BOARDING.—Day Boarders can find good accommodations at 113 Michigan avenue; also a few by the week. References required. oct25-[illegible]

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALES OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE, Every Wednesday, at 10 A. M. prompt. GORE, WILLSON & CO., Auctioneers, No. 54 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. oct11-[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st. Ladies', Misses' and Children's Trimmed Felt Hats. We will sell at our salesrooms, 44 and 46 Dearborn street, on FRIDAY, October 28th, a fresh and desirable invoice of Fashionable Hats, consisting in part of [illegible], Empress, Imperials, Lyonese and Waterfall Felt Hats, trimmed with Feathers, &c. Also, Turbans with like trimmings, for Ladies', Misses' and Children's wear. Also, an invoice of Men's Hats. The Trade will find it to their interest to attend this sale, as they will be sold in quantities to suit dealers. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. oct25-[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st. Extensive sale of Superior Furniture, Brussels Carpets, Parlor and Cook Stoves, &c. On Tuesday, Oct. 25th, at 9½ o'clock a. m., We shall sell without reserve at our rooms, a splendid assortment of Parlor Suits, in rosewood and walnut, covered in brocatelle, reps and hair cloth, Hat Trees, Book Cases, Marble Top Tables, Whatnots, Hat Trees with marble top on drawer, Rocking and Easy Chairs, Parlor and Reception Chairs, Etageres, Oak Sideboards with marble top, Extension Dining Tables, Dining and Chamber Chairs, Lounges, Mattresses, French and Cottage Bedsteads; also, a splendid assortment of Chamber Suits, in rosewood, chestnut and walnut, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; also, one elegant Silver Plated Tea Set—coffee, tea, Urn, Cake Baskets, &c. Also, one Melodeon. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs. oct25-[illegible]

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT CLOAKS AT AUCTION. The Ladies of Chicago are respectfully informed that we shall offer them a splendid opportunity for purchasing at auction and selecting from a very fine collection of Cloth, Doeskin, Beaver, Castor Beaver, Cloaks, Circulars, Sacques, Rotondes, &c., Trimmed with the very best of Trimmings, and made expressly for New York city retail trade. The assortment will be open for examination on Wednesday Afternoon, Oct. 26th, and will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 27th, commencing at 9½ o'clock. BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, At their large and spacious salesrooms, 44 and 46 Dearborn street. Each Cloak will be put up as a separate lot, distinctly marked and numbered. EVERY ONE MUST POSITIVELY BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE ON THE ABOVE DAY. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BY FLANAGAN & HATCH, GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS. We will sell at the city of Mattoon, Illinois, on Monday October 31st, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Government Corral, 500 Horses and Brood Mares. By order of Captain L. Correll, C. Q. M. oct25-[illegible] FLANAGAN & HATCH, Aucts.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—By order of the Bureau of Ordnance there will be sold at public Auction at Cairo, Ill., at the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill., on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following condemned Ordnance Stores, viz: 8 Guns, 42 cwt, 32-pounders. 2 Guns, 8 cwt, 12-pounders. 1 Gun, 9 cwt, 8-inch. 1 Gun, 8 cwt, 12-pounder. 110 Muskets, 10 single-barrel Shot Guns. 10 Rifles, 15 double-barrel Shot Guns. 7 Pistols. Six of the above guns are on the levee at Cairo, the other articles at Naval Station, Mound City. Terms of sale Cash. Articles to be removed within 48 hours after sale. JOHN V. B. [illegible], Acting Navy Agent. oct25-[illegible]

GOVERNMENT SALE.—There will be sold at Public Auction, at Cairo, Ill., and Naval Station, Mound City, Ill., on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following condemned Naval Stores, viz: 250 tons (more or less) Cast and Wrought Iron, part of which is in Cairo and part in Mound City. ALSO—15 tons (more or less) old Rope, at Mound City, Ill. Terms of sale, Cash. Articles to be removed within 48 hours after sale. JOHN V. B. [illegible], Acting Navy Agent. oct25-[illegible]

Strayed.

STRAYED—From the subscriber, on the night of the 20th inst., a large brown horse, in good condition; weighs about 1,100; has a white spot on forehead. Whoever will return him to No. 54 Peoria street, will be rewarded. LEANDER SOBREY. oct25-[illegible]

Native Wines.

BENNETT PIETERS & CO'S NATIVE WINES.

Consisting in part of STRAWBERRY, BLACKBERRY, CHERRY, RED RASPBERRY and GRAPE WINES; [illegible] PEACH, APPLE, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDIES; also PORT and SHERRY WINES, &c., [illegible] for Medicinal and Table use, which are perfectly pure, and need only be tried to be appreciated. [illegible] by all Druggists and Grocers throughout the [illegible]. Circulars to the trade mailed on application to BENNETT PIETERS & CO., No. 21 River St., Chicago. [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Valuable City Property for sale at the Real Estate Office of J. Y. OLMSTED, [illegible] Clark street, Room 3. [illegible] front residence on Michigan avenue, marble front residence on Wabash avenue; one brick house and lot, sixty feet front on Wabash avenue, at $11,000; house and lot, 20 feet on Wabash avenue [illegible]; [illegible] residence property in the South Division. BUSINESS PROPERTY—First class marble front store on Lake street, near Clark street; two first-class stores on South Clark street near Lake street; [illegible] store on South Water street; [illegible] store on Randolph street, &c. &c. oct25-[illegible]

FOR SALE—One good House and Barn and seven Lots, worth $5,000, to be exchanged for a good Farm with good improvements, or a lot in or near good country. Call on T. P. BALDWIN, Agent, 104 Randolph street. Room No. 8. oct25-[illegible]

FOR SALE—House (brick) and Lot on the avenue. Price $10,000. One lot on Cabins avenue, near Third avenue, at $1,200. One on Michigan avenue at $2,000, ready for $600. This is a great bargain. One on Clark street at $3,200. One on Park avenue at $1,500. Apply to PEASE SHIMP, 90 Monroe street. oct25-[illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Store on leased ground, on West Lake street, corner of Wood; a very desirable location for a grocery store, paying ten per cent. Price $3,500. House on leased ground on Aberdeen street, near Adams. Price $1,800. House on leased ground, 10 years lease, corner of Warren and Wood, north east front. Immediate possession. Price $1,800. Two Stores with dwellings over, on State street, very cheap. J. LEWIS LEE, Real Estate Agent, 60 Clark street. oct25-[illegible]

FOR SALE—House on Adams street, between Clinton and Jefferson. Lot 40 x 70. Immediate possession. Price $5,750. House on Ada street, between Lake and Randolph. Lot 25x125. Immediate possession. House on Green street, brick, modern improvements. Price $7,000. Also, a number of Houses and Lots, and vacant lots and business property in each division of the city. J. LEWIS PAGE, 68 Clark street. oct25-[illegible]

FOR SALE—By Walker & Kerfoot, 85 Washington street, a Brick House on Harrison street, near Wabash avenue. House and 40 feet lot on Wabash avenue, near Harrison. Residence and business property in all parts of the city. oct25-[illegible]

FOR SALE—Two handsome Cottages in one of the most desirable locations in the city. One on N. Ada North May street, three doors from Lake, the other is on Carpenter street, three doors from Fulton, or the first Cottage on the west side of Carpenter. No one need apply to look as they will not be rented, but will be sold on reasonable terms. They are complete in every respect, good barns attached to both. Persons wishing to purchase may address F. J. GOSS Lock Box 6,683, and that will receive prompt attention. oct25-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A nearly new two-story Frame House, of 10 rooms, and Lot 40 by 125 feet, with frame barn, on Ada street, near Randolph, West Division. Will be sold low and immediate possession if desired. ALSO—a number of other Houses and Lots, Buildings, Lots, River Lots, &c. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. oct25-[illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Sleighs! Sleighs! Just received and for sale at cost prices, a large stock of Sleighs and Light Cutters, Light Open and Top Buggies, and all the leading styles of Carriages at the old stand of BRAINARD & MATHEWS, 195 State street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1757. oct25-[illegible]

FOR SALE—30 Horse Power Engine with Fly Wheel, Heater, Pump, &c., run but six months, good as new. J. C. SIGMAR, 89 Washington street. oct25-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Piano Forte. I have one large splendid Piano Forte which I will sell very cheap for cash. Has been used but three months. Guaranteed perfect and good as new. Call at room 26 Fullerton Block, or address P. O. Box 7,326, Chicago, Ill. oct25-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Safe. A first rate second-hand Safe for sale cheap. [illegible] good as new. Can be seen at 89 Randolph street, up stairs. Also an office on second floor (front) to rent. Good location. oct25-[illegible]

FOR SALE—Business. One half interest in a light and paying business. Stock, fixtures, &c., will be sold for $1,500, or the whole invoice will be sold for $3,000. A. J. HALE & CO., Real Estate and Commercial Brokers, 19 Post Office Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe sts. oct25-[illegible]

FOR SALE—Black Mare, seven years old, about fifteen hands high, perfectly sound and gentle, and a good traveler. Price $150. Can be seen at MIKE PILKINGTON'S stable, between Lake and Randolph on Wabash avenue. oct25-[illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, one Steam Boiler, 24 feet long, 42 inches diameter, two flues 15 inches diameter each. Apply to MR. [illegible], Empire [illegible], North Franklin street, near Kinzie. oct25-[illegible]

FOR SALE—$600. For sale at a bargain, Horse, Buggy, Harness, Whip, Sheet, &c., a gentleman's complete turn out—bay horse, long tail and mane, well broken, perfectly gentle and kind, [illegible] buggy; [illegible] and a good order. Can be seen at E. B. BOYINGTON'S Stable on State street. oct25-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A new Patent on an article which will sell to every farmer and harvester is for sale for twelve counties in Illinois, Chicago included. As the owner is leaving it will be sold very low at a bargain. Apply for three days at 22 Kinzie street. oct25-[illegible]

FOR SALE—One new three spring Express or Grocery Wagon; one new two spring Express or Grocery Wagon. Apply to T. C. [illegible], 263 Randolph street, or P. O. Box 2474, Chicago, Illinois. oct25-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A good Family horse, kind, gentle and thoroughly broke, &c., with or without moveable Top Buggy, (Saxton make). Harness and Saddle. Address "J. B.," Tribune office. oct25-[illegible]

FOR SALE—Stock, Fixtures and Lease of a Variety Store and dwelling in a thriving village, at a railroad station, a short distance from Chicago. An excellent chance for a profitable business, with a small capital. For particulars call on N. B. HARRISON, 75 South Clark street, Chicago. oct25-[illegible]

FOR SALE—A new Theatre, all complete, in Cairo, Ill., completed and opened July 14th, 1864; everything about it is new and nice, and there is a well furnished Liquor Saloon attached to it. The Theatre seats 800, at present prices of admission, and is paying well. It can be made, for a small outlay, to seat 1,400; and with that addition, will hold $500 per night. It will cost from $1,500 to $2,000 each week to run it. It is now rented from July 1st, 1864, first year at $200 per month, second year at $250 per month. It stands on leased ground, lease having five years to run. Not being in the theatrical line, and desiring to dispose of it immediately, I offer it very cheap. The cost of Theatre, Saloon, and all fixtures complete, was near $11,000. The whole will be sold for $10,000; $4,000 or part cash and balance [illegible] at six and twelve months, with interest; or I will exchange for a good, improved farm, near Chicago, or for a good improved property in Chicago, or for improved lands on Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago property, or for city property at a fair price. Address H. B. CLIFFORD, Memphis Tenn; or W. A. GAGE, 211 South Water street, Chicago. Also, for sale low, a fine side-wheel steamboat suitable for freight or towing, and is a No. 1 Cotton Boat. oct25-[illegible]

FOR SALE—Several Hotels, boarding houses, lager beer saloons and liquor stores, at No. 47 Franklin street, room 11. oct25-[illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—The boarding house 226 Washington street. Apply at the house. oct25-[illegible]

TO RENT—Two front adjoining rooms on North Clark street, between Erie and Huron. Inquire at 178 North Clark street, in store. N. B.—Single men only need apply. oct25-[illegible]

TO RENT—A gentleman doing business on Lake street, and having a small family, wants a house in good repair and in a good neighborhood. Rent from $400 to $500. Address "J W F," Tribune office. oct25-[illegible]

TO RENT—A beautiful residence, with one acre of ground, at north end of Clark Street Railway, at six hundred dollars in advance. Apply to ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 65 Clark street. oct25-[illegible]

TO RENT—Two well furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen, or to a family without children. Inquire at No. 31 Hinsdale-st., between Lasalle and Wells, or at MACOMB & KNAUER'S office, corner of North Water and Clark street. oct25-[illegible]

TO RENT—Two English Basements new dwellings, on West Washington-st. Rent $20 per annum. Apply to E. BAS, No. 10 Dole's Building. oct25-[illegible]

TO RENT—The three story and basement marble front dwelling house 473 Wabash avenue, containing fourteen rooms, with all modern improvements. Apply to FURNISS & SCRANTON, 209 South Water street. oct25-[illegible]

Lost.

LOST—Between Wells and State street on Madison, or between Madison and Adams on State, a Gold Locket and Chain, for which I will pay ten dollars. The finder will leave it at the Madison street, or Ullich's Hotel, corner of State and Twenty-second streets. oct25-[illegible]

LOST—October 13th, a Brown Colt, two years old, from Clybourne avenue—marks of blister on stifle joint, left side. Any one returning him to JOHN WRIGHT'S Pottery, corner of Racine avenue and Asylum Place, will receive a reward of ten dollars, or leave information at North Branch P. C. Box 833. oct25-[illegible]

STOLEN—$25 Reward. From H. B. Pierce, corner of Canal and Judd street, a Dark Bay Horse, with a white spot in his forehead, one white hind foot and blotch [illegible]. The above reward will be paid to any one who will return him to the above place. oct25-[illegible]

LOST—Two Boys, from corner of Wood and Washington avenue. One three and the other four years old. The youngest one had on a blue zouave cap, brown dress, brown wooden stockings and [illegible], the oldest one had on check pants, green apron, and black cap; his name is Louis Hutchings, the name of the younger one is Walter Wheaton. Any person knowing of them will please give information as above or at Wells Street Police Station. oct25-[illegible]

LOST—On Saturday afternoon, at McVicker's Theatre, a Fitch Fur Cape, the finder of it will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or at 184 Ohio street, N. S.—The person who took it is known, and if she does not return it immediately she will hear the consequences. oct25-[illegible]

LOST—Sunday morning, on Clark street, between Polk and Nineteenth streets, or between that and the corner of South and Lumber streets, a calico skirt, containing $75 odd. The loser is a poor woman. She will give $10 reward to the finder if returned to Mr. KEISER, corner of Lumber and Nineteenth streets. oct25-[illegible]

STRAYED—On October 21st, about 4 o'clock P. M., from 79 Monroe street, a cream colored Mare, with saddle and bridle on, and a piece of rope round her neck. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same. Apply at 79 Monroe street. oct25-[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—An Improved Farm of 112 acres, all under fence, and 80 acres under cultivation, in Proviso, 12 miles from Chicago. Price $4,000. One of 160 acres at $5,600. One of 80 acres, good buildings, adjoining Blue Island, only $1,600. Apply to PATER SHIMP, 90 Monroe street. oct25-[illegible]

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a stock farm of 1200 acres, six miles north of Sterling, all fenced and cross fenced, good buildings, stock, &c. Can 150 tons of hay this season. Also 600 acres of land in Lee County. Apply to D. K. PEARSONS, 115 Randolph street, or to C. A. STROMA, Rochelle, Lee County, Illinois. oct25-[illegible]

FOR SALE—Farm, containing 233 acres, situated in the town of Beloit, Wisconsin, six miles from Beloit, and eight miles from Janesville, and two miles from Afton Station. Said farm contains 80 acres of timber land, the balance divided into plow, meadow and pasture land. The farm is well watered. There is a good dwelling house, [illegible] with stone cellar, a good barn [illegible]. The farm is all well fenced. Price $50 per acre; $3000 cash down and the balance on time at 7 per cent interest. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM SHAW adjoining the farm, or to J. W. CROW, town of Beloit, Rock County, Wisconsin. oct25-[illegible]

Found.

FOUND—On Friday, a small dun horse, with saddle and bridle, the owner can have the same by calling at 190 [illegible] and paying charges. oct25-[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—Competent [illegible] to [illegible] Address [illegible] Post Office.

WANTED—Doctors. A [illegible] who has graduated in the [illegible] College, Cincinnati, [illegible] in the City of Chicago [illegible]. Address [illegible] oct25-[illegible]

WANTED—By a young [illegible] writes a good [illegible] a situation in an office, where [illegible] Address [illegible] a secondary object. [illegible]

WANTED—Ten [illegible] for [illegible] at [illegible] No. 3 West Washington street. oct25-[illegible]

WANTED—To rent [illegible] 15th of November, by a [illegible] small house of four or five rooms [illegible] in a good locality and [illegible] Address "J D," P. O. Box [illegible]. oct25-[illegible]

WANTED—Partner [illegible] salary of a book-keeper [illegible] on short notice, and [illegible] Randolph street, Room No. [illegible]. oct25-[illegible]

WANTED—Male help [illegible] salesmen, porters, [illegible] drivers, &c. All persons out of employment [illegible] Merchants should send to their orders. [illegible] Employment Agency, Room No. 1, up-stairs. [illegible]

WANTED—Employment [illegible] each day, by a young man [illegible] part of his time for study. Address [illegible]. [illegible]

WANTED—By a Lady [illegible] in a family where she can [illegible] useful in sewing, [illegible] housework. Would like [illegible] or country. Address "E W D," Tribune [illegible].

WANTED—To rent by a [illegible] tenant, from Nov. 1st, a small house of not less than eight rooms [illegible] Address, with particulars, "[illegible]" Tribune office.

WANTED—A situation [illegible] Nurse, or to take charge of [illegible] sewing. Apply at the sixth house [illegible] Coolidge street, above Twelfth, on [illegible].

WANTED—A furnished [illegible] the South Side, with or without board, [illegible] five minutes walk of the Post Office, [illegible] Indiana. Address "W," P. O. Box [illegible], Illinois, stating terms and location. [illegible]

WANTED—Substitutes for Army and Navy furnished on call [illegible] BITT & CO., 65 Clark street. [illegible]

WANTED—A situation [illegible] American lady in a [illegible] his family, or as companion [illegible] or not objectionable. [illegible] at STEWART [illegible] Intelligence and Employment Office, [illegible] street, Church Block, or by letter at [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—A Notary [illegible] Commissioner for the City of [illegible] chase. Address "[illegible]," P. O. Box [illegible]. oct25-[illegible]

WANTED—To rent a Home [illegible] two or three rooms, [illegible] of business. Address, for two days, "J[illegible]" [illegible] office.

WANTED—The man that [illegible] Pocket Book with an [illegible] Saturday [illegible] please call and get the same. JEWETT [illegible] Paper Dealers, 81 and 83 South Water [illegible] of State.

WANTED—A man that [illegible] stands sacking flour. Apply at [illegible] Mills, 229 and 231 State street. [illegible]

WANTED—Disabled officers [illegible] soldiers, honorably discharged from [illegible] vice, and in want of employment [illegible] to their condition, should address [illegible] 6614, Chicago, Ill., giving age of [illegible] company and regiment discharged [illegible].

WANTED—A girl to [illegible] Photographic Art. Apply at [illegible] delph street, where those beautiful card [illegible] taken for $2.50 per dozen. [illegible]

WANTED—A suitable [illegible] for the manufacture of [illegible] Barley, where steam power may be [illegible] Tribune office. Address "[illegible]" [illegible]. oct25-[illegible]

WANTED—A House. [illegible] having any house to rent, [illegible] location on any part of the city, can [illegible] able party, who is willing to pay [illegible] for any place that suits them, by [illegible] distinctly stating terms and location, "[illegible]".

WANTED—A good [illegible] ished, with or without board [illegible] Address F. O. Box 417. oct25-[illegible]

WANTED—A furnished [illegible] room, suitable for two gentlemen, [illegible] minutes walk of the Tremont House. [illegible] HALES, Tribune office.

WANTED—Board for a [illegible] man and his wife in the vicinity of [illegible] Place. Address P. O. Box 2838. [illegible]

WANTED—Situations for clerks, book keepers, porters, [illegible] &c., &c., by active young men, with [illegible] references. Apply at 84 Dearborn street [illegible].

WANTED—$100,000 of County Scrip, for which the highest [illegible] will be paid. WM. BARTLETT, [illegible] Clothing and [illegible] 131 and 133 [illegible] street [illegible]. oct25-[illegible]

WANTED—An active young man as book-keeper and cashier. [illegible] references, stating salary expected, [illegible] Office Box 280. [illegible]

WANTED—Salesman for [illegible] tail Clothing House. To one [illegible] experience trade a liberal salary will be paid [illegible] "W B S," Tribune office.

WANTED—A pleasant [illegible] room with board for a gentleman [illegible] one child, 2½ years, in a private family [illegible] there are but few boarders, [illegible] Address, stating terms, &c., "S T L," Tribune [illegible].

WANTED—Information of [illegible] Ellis, who left her home in [illegible] Ogle County, Illinois, last March. She is light complexion, light hair, dark [illegible] about 18 years old. Any person knowing of her whereabouts will confer a great favor on her parents and be suitably rewarded by addressing Mr. [illegible] ZIEN, P. O. Box 3783, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A situation [illegible] young lady to teach an elementary [illegible]. References given. Address "M M," Box [illegible]. oct25-[illegible]

WANTED—A small shop [illegible] on the Ornamental Japan [illegible] within easy distance of the Court House [illegible] Address "[illegible]," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent, a [illegible] tage House, or a suite of unfurnished [illegible] suitable for a small family. Address "J [illegible]."

WANTED—Clerks, Book-keepers, salesmen, porters, bar-tenders, &c. [illegible] situations should apply at the Advertising [illegible] eral Business Agency, 84 Dearborn street. [illegible] Situations now open. Reference to [illegible].

WANTED—Drafted Men [illegible] wish to procure Substitutes should [illegible] the Original Office, 84 Dearborn street. You will always be supplied at the [illegible]. Beware of street runners who are in [illegible].

WANTED—Volunteers and SUBSTITUTES, to whom the [illegible] will be paid cash in hand. [illegible] Apply at the original and only reliable Office in the city, 84 Dearborn street, [illegible].

WANTED—By the 1st of November, a small house, to rent or [illegible] Furniture would be purchased if desired. [illegible] "HOUSE," P. O. Box 303.

WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, (no children) a large front room [illegible] suitable for housekeeping. Must [illegible] Madison, Randolph or Monroe streets, [illegible] Possession wanted 1st of November. [illegible] "HOUSEKEEPER," Tribune office, for one [illegible].

WANTED—By a young [illegible] situation in a wholesale grocery [illegible] sion house. Address "H. H.," Tribune [illegible].

WANTED—By an Eastern [illegible] steady situation in some good [illegible] assortment. No objections to [illegible] kinds of work. Thoroughly [illegible] Address [illegible], Tribune office.

WANTED—A gay young [illegible] who has never tried to [illegible] can take it in small doses, [illegible] with any number of the fair sex. [illegible] JOHN, Box 275, Joliet, Will County, [illegible].

WANTED—Five Musicians to join the Brigade Band of 1st Brigade, [illegible] 4th Army Corps, stationed at [illegible] first-class, one second class and two [illegible] are [illegible] Apply to HENRY BUSSE, [illegible] Hall County, Ill.

WANTED—An experienced [illegible] woman to take [illegible] child. None but a competent and [illegible] need apply. Apply at [illegible] Box 5.

WANTED—A young man [illegible] is employed through the day [illegible] employment for his evenings [illegible] Address [illegible], Tribune office.

WANTED—A purchaser for [illegible] Photograph Gallery on the corner [illegible] and Clark streets. Now doing a good [illegible] Reasons for selling, [illegible]. Call on or address [illegible] chance for a good bargain. [illegible] C." 127 Monroe st, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Every person [illegible] that for ten cents a year [illegible] own hair dye, and restore [illegible] dye and restorative [illegible] which will be sent free [illegible] Address P. C. Box 4[illegible].

WANTED—Employment. [illegible] month. Agents wanted [illegible] Address [illegible] HINTON & CO., [illegible] street, Miss.

WANTED—A Tutor to [illegible] constant employment and [illegible] be given. Also [illegible] DAVISON & CO., Macomb, Ill. [illegible].

WANTED—To purchase [illegible] Railroad [illegible] Can give the best of references. Address [illegible] Office Box 658, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—Immediately [illegible] every town and county [illegible] Agents for the "American [illegible]" This is the [illegible] The success of the cabinet [illegible] the philosophy of the [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible] Address [illegible] GEO. C. W. [illegible], P. O. Box 2013.

WANTED—To Sell or [illegible] for other property, [illegible] Steam Saw Mill, in [illegible] in [illegible] Address [illegible].

WANTED—For the Government, [illegible] Laborers at [illegible] to [illegible] from Chicago, Illinois. [illegible] Government [illegible].

WANTED—To buy [illegible] of everybody [illegible] how they can make [illegible] Box 322.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city (per week)	$ .25
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Weekly, single copy one year	2.50
" " six months	1.25
Club of four copies, one year	9.00
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Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1864.

Circulate the Documents.

Three weeks remain for vigorous campaign work—three weeks to roll up the immense majority which the world expects us to give to the Union ticket—three weeks to decide the fate of the Republic. Circulate the documents! We have printed and sold nearly two Hundred Thousand of our documents entitled:

The Convention Pamphlet—Sayings and Doings of the Chicago Copperhead Convention.

Issues of the Campaign—Shall the North vote for a Disunion Peace?

The demand for these documents continues unabated. Send in your orders. We forward them by express at TWO DOLLARS PER HUNDRED.

We have received so many applications for Gen. Logan's great speech, delivered in Carbondale on the 1st inst., that we have concluded to issue it in pamphlet form. We shall have it ready for delivery on Monday morning, the 17th inst.

This is the best kind of a campaign document to circulate in Middle and Southern Illinois and Southern Indiana. Sent by express, $2 per 100. Address

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

THE NEWS.

The news from Western Missouri does not yet clearly as yet declare the precise situation. Probably our commanders are too busy dispatching rebels to attend to other dispatches.

The men of the New York regiments are engaged in forwarding their ballots for President and State ticket to their proxies to have them deposited in the ballot box on the 8th of November. We have the result in two regiments complete, the 112th and 189th, as follows:

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
112th	283	9
189th	481	77
Total	766	86
Majority	780	

The 112th regiment voted unanimously for Fenton for Governor—Seymour not having a "friend" in the regiment. The New York soldiers will roll up forty or fifty thousand majority for the Union ticket. They are allowed to vote as they shoot, on the side of their country.

The Minnesota regiments were voting yesterday. How ardently they love Little Mac the returns elsewhere given abundantly show. No wonder the Cops do not like the boys in blue.

The annual meeting of the Old School Presbyterian Synod of New York, held in the First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City (Rev. Dr. Imbrie's), closed on Thursday night. The regular services began on Tuesday, and continued for three days. In some respects this was a most extraordinary session. The General Assembly of the Church held in Newark in May last, was attacked and arraigned for its loyal resolutions, by Rev. H. Van Dyke of Brooklyn, whose resolutions and speech are, we understand, to be used as a Democratic campaign document. The General Assembly was, however, ably defended by Doctors Krebs, Jones, Spring, Campbell, Imbrie, Smuller, Stearns, Stead and others, and the resolutions of Mr. Van Dyke, which were pronounced "a fire-brand in the Church, and unwise and disloyal," were condemned by the Synod by a vote of 88 to 15 and 8 who were excused from voting. Among the last was Rev. Dr. N. L. Rice, formerly of the North Presbyterian Church in this city. It argues an improvement in discreetness if not in loyalty that he did not give his voice to the pro-slavery side of the discussion.

The funeral of the late Major General Birney took place, with much military display, in Philadelphia, on Friday. It is said that the General almost in the hour of death displayed his patriotism in a very impressive manner. Arriving at Philadelphia on election day, though nearly overcome by the disease which soon proved fatal, before allowing himself to be taken home, he insisted upon being carried to the polls to vote, as a last act, for the cause of which he had fought as a soldier.

Memphis papers of the 22d say that Forrest is reported to be concentrating a large force at Jackson, Tenn., and that a merciless conscription is being enforced in the country adjacent to Memphis. Col. Hoge's command, defeated at Eastport, Miss., had returned to Memphis. It is stated that Col. Hoge is not blamed for the disaster, as he simply obeyed orders.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday gives the home vote in Ohio for Congressmen, nearly all official, which shows a net Union majority of 24,785. Fourteen Union Congressmen were elected on the home vote. The soldiers' vote will elect three others, leaving two for the Democrats to crow over. More pity they have even two.

Notwithstanding the man Dodd is safe in Canada, the investigation at Indianapolis is going forward, and will do a vast amount of good in opening the eyes of loyal men to the treasonous plots of our home traitors. Our Indianapolis dispatch contains a fresh installment of this evidence against the Northern allies of Jeff. Davis. This perjured wretch Dodd is a devout believer in Little Mac, and helped to nominate him in this city. Read his record, and from one learn all. Loyalty is an empty phrase with these men, or rather it is not empty because it is the cloak to their designs against all we hold dear as a nation. The assassin and his dagger appear under the stolen garb in a torn away.

The dead bodies of Major Wilson, 3d Missouri Militia, and six of his men who were captured by the rebels at Pilot Knob, and given up to a guerilla band for execution, for the alleged killing of some rebels in Arkansas, last summer, were found in Franklin county, Missouri, on Monday. Wilson's body had several bullet holes in it. A rebel Major and six privates are now in Alton prison as hostages for Wilson. He and his men will doubtless be shot in retaliation for this barbarous act.

An Indianapolis letter gives us General Hovey's recent order to the Sons of Liberty of Indiana, which will everywhere be treated by that organization with profound respect, whether they like it or no. This fastening of traitors and rebel sympathizers in front of the guns is a good thing. Their friends will understand that it is necessary to hold fire.

PRIVATE BANKING.

In our city column it will be seen that some attention is paid to the mysteries and secrets of private banking, as illustrated by recent failures in this city. Our impulses are to sympathize with the principal sufferers, but as these we do not deem the bankers themselves, but those who have lost by trusting their funds to them. Exposing will do good in such instances. It should entail some responsibility to be a banker, or bank director. The recent occurrences in this city, which show the evils of the opposite course, cannot be too fully dwelt upon, especially at a time when it is attempted to patch up a rotten concern for a little longer, in the hopes of getting fresh new deposits to reduce the present ruinous general average. A bank whose whole list of assets looks like a rat's nest, had not too soon wind up and disappear from sight. We are sorry for the depositors, but the general business public should be protected from a scheme to carry present losses over to a new list of victims.

JUDGE CATON AGAIN.

Judge Caton is evidently uneasy in his mind. It is a healthy sign in so chronic a case as we know his to be. The tingling sensation is a token of returning life in his political principles, which for years past have shown as much vitality as one of his own telegraph poles. The Judge has always, in politics, stood precisely where he was stuck, like any a Southern wire. But his own course has scared him at last. The recent report of his Ottawa speech in our columns, subsequently reiterated and vouched for by our reporter, has set Judge Caton to work overhauling his budget and patching up the rips in its covering. He now sends us by telegraph the third revised edition of his views, which he deems it necessary to express "without using the words 'Slavery' or 'Anti-Slavery.'" Luckily, the phrase "Abolition" seems to have stood him in pretty good stead, and the word [illegible]